BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN.

ESTABLISHED IN 1869. "Let us see to it, that a Government of the People, for the People, and by the People, shall not Perish from the Earth."—A. LINCOLN. TERMS: $2.00 PER ANNUM.

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POLITICAL NOTES.

—A Bourbon paper says the Democracy have no sort of confidence in the Republicans. Strange, considering the number of confidence men there are in the Democratic party.

—The Boston *Post* affirms that the Republican party in Georgia "was never strong with respectable white men"—such pestiferous brawlers as Toombs and Hill apparently, in the opinion of our contemporary, constituting the standard of "respectable" admeasurement.

—A few weeks ago Forney, of the Philadelphia *Press*, declared that fraud could not be committed under the new constitution, and now he is howling of "Philadelphia's shame," "open crime," etc. All things put together show Forney to be a very wise man.

—The "Reform" Twins, McClure and Forney, are now politically as dead as the Siamese twins are physically. No autopsy will however, be required in their case, inasmuch as the direct cause of their death, as well as the nature of the cartilage which united them, is fully understood by the public.

—The exodus of the colored people from Alabama and Georgia continues to excite much deprecatory comment in those States; although, singular to relate, the Bourbon cases of which the hegira in question is the natural result, evoke little or no discussion whatever. And yet two and two make four.

—The opposition press continues to blaze away as wrathfully as ever at the United States Senate Chaplain, because of his recent prayer that the power of "Satan and his angels" might be restrained. It is quite heroic—the persistent fidelity with which these papers stand by their distinguished sulphurous friends.

—"A verdict in favor of the Democratic party," is what the *World* calls the result in New Hampshire. Whereupon the Springfield *Republican* rejoins: "A verdict in favor of the Mohammedan religion or the Darwinian hypothesis just as much." Brother Bowlis does not take a great deal of stock in the "tidal wave" business, this year.

—The Democratic party, through its representatives in Congress, has at length and formally, repudiated Tweed. That is to say, it has asked and procured the passage of a bill changing the name of a steamboat bearing that illustrious cognomen. After the performance of such an act of heroic honor and virtue, the party will doubtless feel a great deal better.

—Ex-Rebel General Benj. H. Hill, is going to run for Congress in the Ninth Georgia disrtict.—*N. Y. Mail.*

Our contemporary is mistaken. Benjamin never so much as smelt powder from the beginning to the end of the war. He merely staid at home and screamed at the Federals. And he is at it still. His great hold is in scolding.—He has a forty virago power of vituperation.

—A bill has just been introduced in Congress providing that the government of the United States shall hereafter pay to the women employed by it the same compensation that it pays the male employees for the same service; and repealing all laws requiring or permitting a difference of compensation on account of sex. It is a measure of simple justice, and ought to pass without any opposition whatever.

—The McClure people, after having ing solicited evidence and money with which to contest the election of Stokely, as Mayor of Philadelphia, now elaborately set forth their reasons for not making the contest. These reasons are that it will require three years, and from $20,000 to $30,000 to make the contest, all of which was as well known before the money was gathered as now. The uproar made was doubtless with a view to collections for election expenses.

—And now let us hope that something practical may be done in the Senate with regard to the Centennial Exposition. President Grant's Message on the subject has the right ring, and it will be a bitter humiliation if the petty provincial spirit which animates a portion of the members of Congress concerning this great national celebration shall be allowed to militate against its success—and that on a scale commensurate with the importance and grandeur of the occasion.

DEATH OF EX-PRESIDENT FILLMORE.

Ex-President Fillmore died in Buffalo on the evening of the 8th inst., aged 74 years and one month—having been born in Cayuga county, January 7, 1800. Mr. Fillmore, when at the age of 17, was apprenticed to a tailor, at which business he spent five years of his life. He afterwards taught school in Buffalo, reading law in the meantime, and was admitted to practice in 1823. In 1828 he was elected to the assembly by the anti-Masonic party; in 1832 to congress on the anti-Jackson ticket, and served one term; gain in 1836 as a whig, and was continued for three successive congresses; and in 1848 Vice President on the ticket with Gen. Taylor. In July, 1850, President Taylor died, and Mr. Fillmore became President, and the same signed the fugitive slave bill, which act gave great offence to the anti-slavery portion of his party. In 1856 he was nominated by the know-nothing, or American party, as their candidate for the Presidency, but was overwhelmingly defeated, receiving the electoral vote of but one State in the Union—Maryland. Since that Mr. Fillmore has spent his days in retirement.

There is now but one ex-Presipent living—Andy Johnson—who gives promise of a long life; at least he says he intends remaining on this mundane sphere until his life-long enemy, Parson Brownlow, shall be placed safely under the sod of the valley.

DEATH OF CHARLES SUMNER.

The sad intelligence was telegraphed over the country last Wednesday evening that the eminent American statesman, Hon. Charles Sumner, of Massachusetts, was dead. Mr. Sumner was born in Boston January 6, 1811, and died in Washington, at 3:15 P. M., March 11, 1874. The disease which terminated the life of this great man was an affection of the nerves of the heart, complicated with symptoms of a rheumatic or gouty nature. The deceased was in his seat in the United States Senate on Tuesday, and on the receipt of the news of his death the next day the greatest manifestations of sorrow were exhibited on all sides, and the Chamber at once adjourned. His education being most thorough it may be said of him that he was one of the ripest scholars our country could boast of. He was first elected to the United States Senate in 1851 by a coalition of Democrats and Free Soilers, and was re-elected in 1857-63 and again in 1869.

We never knew the country to be so greatly aroused in the cause of temperance as it now is. From every quarter, and through almost every medium of communication the question is discussed; and the people are thoroughly at work to deal a stunning if not a deadening blow to the greatest evil now apparent. Newspapers which heretofore had nothing to say on either side of the question, are now foremost in clamoring for the destruction of the demon Rum. The ladies of the land are leading the crusade; and shame on the man who will not lend what influence he can command in their aid. It is neither fanaticism nor infatuation that urges the ladies on to the work; but it is a burning desire on their part to do what men should but will not. When men fail in the performance of a vital duty, women must take hold, or the cause will be lost.—*Lewisburg Chronicle.*

A DISGRACE TO THE STATE.

A Democratic member of the House at Harrisburg, from Luzerne county, named Cressler, introduced a bill entitled "An Act to provide for the decrease of a social evil, and for the better government of cities in relation to houses of ill fame;" and it was considered by the Committee on Vice and Immorality, and reported by the Chairman, Mr. Wainwright, with an affirmative recommendation, and the House, by a majority vote, on last Saturday, ordered one thousand extra copies to be printed for the use of the House. It is one of the most abominable bills ever introduced into the Legislature of this State, and is a disgrace to the members that introduced it; a disgrace to those on that committee that voted in favor of reporting it to the House with an affirmative recommendation; and a disgrace to those who voted to have an extra number of the vile bill printed for the use of the House.

We can't imagine what the members want with one thousand extra copies, because no man who regards his reputation as a citizen, would send it to any respectable constituent.

THE MOIETY SYSTEM.

Our government is scandalized in the eyes of the whole civilized world, by the developments which are being made, of the outrageous practices under moiety system of detecting frauds in the department of revenue. In 1872 a law was engineered through Congress by Gen'l. B. F. Butler, authorizing the secretary of the treasury, at his discretion, to appoint three persons whose special business it should be to look after frauds in the revenue department, and for compensation for their services to allow them fifty per cent. of what they might collect. Revenue officers were directed to render them all the assistance in their power. This statute was based upon the assumption that the government had been defrauded out of large sums by railway corporations, distillers, brewers and by importers, and that the money collected and paid into the treasury through the agency of these special detectives, would be a net gain of so much to the government. This is the most favorable aspect of the law, but opportunities for abuses under it were so great that it seems very strange that Congress should ever have passed it.

Our readers are already acquainted with the scandal of the Sanborn contracts and the means by which one Sanborn who was a personal friend of Gen. Butler and who was appointed a special detective under this law, amassed in a short time, a fortune of over a quarter of a million of dollars, but his operations are entirely eclipsed by his New York contemporary, Jayne. This Jayne, another of Butler's friends, was formerly employed in the Paymaster General's Office in Washington, but was discharged for maliciously defaming the characters of some of the officers in that department. Comprehending the great opportunities for making a fortune which a position under this law presented, and being backed by no small amount of political influence, he succeeded in getting the appointment and employed General Butler as his attorney.

During the past two years several merchants of high standing in Boston, New York and elsewhere have been accused of defrauding the government in connection with import duties, and as a settlement was generally affected by the payment of such sums as the detectives claimed to be due, the public have been led to believe that the alleged frauds had actually been committed. But by the seizure of the books of Jordan, Marsh & Company of Boston, a firm which had the entire confidence of the best business men in all parts of the country, a furore of indignation was excited and leading merchnats everywhere began to feel that under the system of espionage established by the government, there was no safety for any one. Remonstrances against such proceedings were sent to Congress, and the Congressional Committee of Ways and Means now have the subject under consideration.

Jayne was called upon to explain his transactions and to elucidate the general subject for the benefit of the committee. In his statements he frequently referred to the case of Phelps, Dodge & Co., a large importing firm in New York which had been mulcted in a large sum for frauds in connection with their business. His frequent allusions to this firm in justification of his operations, impelled the committee to send for one of the firm in order to hear both sides of the case. The person sent for was Mr. William E. Dodge, a merchant of the old school, whose character for honor and integrity had been unspotted up to the time of this transaction. His simple story told in a straightforward manner, carried such conviction to the hearts of the committee that the testimony of a score of Jaynes could not destroy or weaken the force of his statements.

Mr. Dodge stated that in his forty years of business, his firm had paid the government forty millions of revenue, and his only offence in this case consisted in an under-valuation, by mistake, of a quantity of imported tin by which the Government lost $1658. This offence was a technical one, and one for which no member of the firm was criminally responsible.

The firm had, for a long time, been beset with spies, one of their clerks had been corrupted and their business reputation was endangered, both at home and abroad. Jayne then sought an interview with the firm when he informed them that the Governement was in possession of evidence going to show that they were engaged in deliberate attempts to defraud the revenue by a systematic series of forgeries, and by importing goods with false invoices. He then informed the firm that they had forfeited the sum of $1,750,000. General Butler then appeared upon the scene as the counsel of Jayne and with menaces informed the firm that he had a letter on the strength of which he could convict them before any court in the United States. Amid these perplexities the firm compromised the matter and paid over $271,017, one-half of which went into the pocket of special agent Jayne. Before compromising the case, they appealed to Secretary Boutwell who advised them to resist and let the matter go into court, and promised that when it came to him he would see that they had justice done them. But Mr. Boutwell was soon going out of office and the uncertainty as to who might succeed him, caused the firm to relinquish this possible source of relief.

We believe in the adoption of stringent measures to prevent frauds in the department of revenue, but the execution of the laws should not be entrusted to persons of doubtful character for honor and integrity, and our business men should not be subjected to such an intolerable system of espionage and plunder as this law permits. Our best and most reliable merchants will be driven from business by such legalized interference with legitimate transactions. The whole theory of rewarding the spy by a moiety of the forfeits, is incompatible with the spirit of our free institutions and leads to abuses to which the American people will never submit. We trust that the law which permits such infernal rascalities will be promptly repealed, and if the revenue cannot be collected without calling in the aid of such persons as Sanborn, and Jayne, and Butler, it is better to let it remain uncollected.

Wise words are none the less weighty because uttered by a man of low gravitations and degrading pursuits. At a temperance meeting in New York city, a few evenings ago, a professional pugilist said he wished to make one observation concerning women, who, by their bad temper, drove their husbands out of their homes to get drunk on the outside. "He thought if wives would show more affection and gentleness towards their husbands, there would be far less drunkenness." Think of *that*, too, wives and mothers—for a great truth inheres in it.—*Pittsburgh Commercial.*

LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY.

MONDAY.

SENATE.—It was voted to give the use of the Senate chamber on Wednesday evening to the Committee on Vice and Immorality to hear local-option arguments. A number of bills passed first reading.

HOUSE.—At the hour for the meeting of the House there was no quorum. When fifty-five members were present a bill was introduced to repeal the passenger railway act of 1868—also one relating to the resignation of members of the Legislature; one defining the offence of corrupt solicitation. An acknowledgment of the Wayne and Pike counties election writ was received from the sheriff. A number of local option petitions were received; also, one against equalizing the anthracite coal tax. Acts were introduced to establish new counties; to allow notaries public equal fees all over the State.

TUESDAY.

SENATE.—A petition was presented for an increase of the judges' salaries. The bill relating to additional assessors was reported favorably. The use of the Senate chamber was granted the delegates of corporations desiring to be heard on the corporation tax bill. Four thousand copies of the report on mines and mining were ordered to be printed.

HOUSE.—An act was introduced requiring annual reports from corporations to be made to the Secretary of Internal Affairs. The bill relating to the payment of costs of prosecution by the county was passed. Various new bills were introduced. The afternoon session was devoted to bills on second reading.

WEDNESDAY.

SENATE.—In the Senate to-day the following bills were read in place: Mr. McClure, An act to prohibit the falsification of physicians' professional certificates. Also, An act to provide for the payment of canvassers appointed by the Commissioners of election in the city of Philadelphia. Mr. Fitch, An act to authorize clergymen or other persons authorized to join parties in marriage, to administer oaths to the parties and attending witnesses, and imposing penalties upon such parties or witnesses who swear falsely. Supplement to an act to regulate the commission or license fees to be paid by auctioneers. Passed second reading. To authorize the courts to confirm the title to lands where the conveyances are defective and the purchase money has been paid. Passed second reading.

HOUSE.—The House spent the entire morning wrangling over the Advertising bill. The liquor men will address the committee in the Hall to-night. United States Senator Scott was on the floor of the House all the morning, and received a dispatch from Mr. Cameron relative to Mr. Sumner's death, whereupon the House immediately adjourned.

THURSDAY.

SENATE.—In the Senate, to-day, the following bills were passed finally:

An act to authorize the Governor of this Commonwealth to fill vacancies in the offices of aldermen and justices of the peace by appointment. An act relating to livery stable keepers, providing for the fine and punishment of any bailee or bailees for any damages wilfully done to the property of any livery stable keeper or for overdriving, &c. An act to Prevent cemetery companies not organized for the purpose of corporate profit, to take and hold any grant, donation or benefit of property for the uses herein mentioned. Mr. Rutan from the special committee on the subject, reported plans for the arrangement of the Legislative halls to accommodate the new Legislature. The Senate chamber can be arranged for fifty Senators without enlarging it; but the House chamber cannot be made to hold two hundred members without being increased in size. The committee recommend that an addition of twenty feet be made to the south end, facing the Law Department, one story high, with a portico and entrance, and wash rooms and coat rooms at the sides. This will afford ample room for two hundred desks as large as those used in the House at Washington. A gallery for the reporters will have to be built over or behind the Speaker's chair. The estimated cost is $20,500.

HOUSE.—The Judicial Apportionment bill being the special order, Mr. Piper moved to retain the old numbers for all existing districts, and have Westmoreland numbered in the Tenth district. Agreed to.

Mr. Newmyer had Allegheny changed from the Twenty-third to the Fifth district.

Seven amendments were proposed.

Mr. Stranahan, of Mercer, opposed any more new Judges.

Without further amendment the bill passed to second reading.

The Joint Committee on the Enlargement of the Capitol recommend an additional building between the present one and the Land Office.

FRIDAY.

SENATE.—The Senate to-day had up the Legislative Apportionment bill. The question seems to be what shall be done with Lebanon county. According to the new constitution, it has not a sufficient population to entitle it to a Senator, having not a half ratio, and is surrounded by Schuylkill, Berks and Lancaster, each of which are entitled to one or more Senators. It is manifestly evident that the framers of the new constitution did not intend to deprive any county from representation. If we are to lose a Senator by an over strict application of the new constitution to a county so unfortunate as Lebanon, the loss will have to be made up by putting Westmoreland into a Republican district. In that city the Philadelphia Republicans are not averse to adopting the idea of making each ward a district, and it is not improbable that, when the bill comes up again, an amendment to that effect may be adopted. This would give the Democrats 7 of the 28 members, with a chance for 3 more in close districts, and I judge from what transpired to-day that this will be satisfactory to the Democrats.

HOUSE.—But little progress was made apparently, with the Judicial Apportionment bill, although it progressed nearly through second reading. The number of the districts were changed in a great many cases, so as to restore the old numbers as near as possible, and the double district in the northeast corner of the State was divided. Otherwise but little change was made. The chief trouble seems to be with the northeastern counties, which cannot agree together, and with the small counties alongside of such large ones, such as Adams, Forest and Wyoming. Until the bill has passed into the hands of a committee of conference, there will be little use in trying to indicate the changes that are made as the bill progresses. The argument of the railroads against the increased taxation, before the Senate Finance Committee, last night, does not seemed to have convinced any one that their burdens were too heavy. The Reading road owned up to the possession of $119,000,000, in real estate and capital, and all the taxes it pays, local, State and national, are only $800,000—less than seven mills. This is a very light rate, considering what other people have to pay; The bill will probably be reported to-morrow, as it passed the House, but will not be taken up for a week or more. When it comes up in the Senate its features may be somewhat altered; but the general fact remains unchanged that the revenue lost to the State by recent decision of the United States Supreme Court must be made up in some shape by the corporations. The details of taxation may be arranged more to the satisfaction than in the pending bill: but that will depend altogether upon their ability to agree among themselves as to those details. The corporation confess that they must pay a large share of the State revenue, and this being confessed, all that remains is a mere question of details.

STATE ITEMS.

—Lebanon is to have a cotton factory.

—The Carlisle car shops are again in operation.

—A mad dog was shot near Lancaster on Wednesday.

—There are 32,000 of the Ancient Order of Hibernians in this State.

—The Clearfield Fire Brick Company have the largest works in the State.

—The pound fisheries near Erie are to be greatly extended this year.

—A movement is on foot to establish a Methodist boarding-school in Media.

—A good watchword for temperance Grangers —"Ho! all ye that thirst!" Hoe.

—Mr. Alexander Holeman died in Tionesta, last week, aged eighty-four years.

—The number of schools in Pennsylvania in which the Bible is read is over 10,000

—Uniforms are to be furnished to the members of the fire department of Lewisburg.

—Five hundred dollars was stolen from the express car on the Morrison's Cove railroad the other day.

—Mr. Moses Brown, colored, was elected Assessor of the Third ward, Hollidaysburg, at the recent election.

—David Watson, a minor, was killed by a fall of rocks at the old Riddlesburg mines in Bedford county, on Monday.

—Three tramps burglarized the Erie soup-house on Thursday. Who says there's no such thing as total depravity?

—There are six prisoners in the county jail at Franklin, including Laribee, the alleged murderer, who is to have a new trial.

—The State Normal School at Shippensburg has had a revival, and about twenty of the students have professed conversion.

—W. W. Bloss, formerly of the Titusville *Herald*, has gone to Kansas, where he will again embark in the newspaper business.

—Henry Smith, a gravel roofer, died in Williamsport of hydrophobia. He was bitten by a rabid dog six months ago, in Elizabeth, N. J.

—About three hundred and thirty hands principally girls between twelve and fourteen years of age, are employed in the silk factory at Scranton.

—The new Collector of Customs at Erie, Mr. Willard, has re-appointed all the subordinates whom he found holding positions under his predecessor.

Death of the $40,000 Cow.—The Duchess of Geneva, the famous $40,000 cow, died at the farm of the Hon. Samuel Campbell on Friday, the 27th ult.

—Berks county, Pa., one of the greatest Democratic strongholds of the country, has just allowed a colored man to sit as a juryman for the first time.

—The professional highwayman who has been relieving belated Readingites of their loose change, lately has been arrested. He is a "well dressed New Yorker."

—A Carbondale belle dropped her wire symmetry in crossing a muddy street, and a gallant Irishman handed it to her with the remark "Madam, here's your muzzle."

—McCandless, the clerk whose accounts as express agent at Lancaster, were found to be mixed after he left, was brought back to that city by a decoy letter, and arrested.

—Twenty-five ladies in Bethlehem have volunteered to undertake the work of temperance reform in that borough through the instrumentality of street prayer meetings.

—Another pistol-carrying Altoona boy sees the folly of it. While visiting Johnstown on Wednesday his revolver was accidently discharged, wounding him severely on the leg.

—In Union county, where local option was carried, the *Chronicle*, a strong temperance paper says "the law is ruthlessly trampled under foot," and "it has already became a dead letter on our statue books."

—Now, that McClure is defeated, Forney calls Philadelphia "the City of Fraud." If he has properly designated it, Forney is most emphatically, and in every respect, a representative man of the place he resides in.

—The fines and forfeitures imposed at the late term of the Blair county court upon parties for violation of the local option law, amounted to over two thousand dollars. Yet, some donkeys say the law is not enforced!

—The Lebanon Manufacturing Company have received orders for the building of one hundred house cars for the N. J. Central Railroad two hundred and fifty for Nova Scotia, consequently they want to employ two hundred fifty additional men.

—In his will the late U. S. District Attorney, H. Bucher Swope, requested, among other things that his wife should not marry again, he having always entertained strong convictions against second marriages. He bequeathed all his property to his wife, and appointed her executrix.

—There has been a new society organized at Pike Run, Washington county, called the P. R. R.'s, which initials mean "Pharaoh's Phrolicksome Phroggs." The object of the society is to teach people

"How to be always gay and frisky;
How to be merry without any whiskey."

—The Oil City *Derrick* says: Last night a man was pushed away from the doors of one of our hotels for being drunk, a general nuisance and begging for drinks of whiskey. Seven years ago this man was owner of a four hundred barrel well, and seemed on the road to prosperity and fortune. But his good luck ruined him, and he is now but a wreck of his former self. A warning to all owners of four hundred barrel wells.

—The Altoona *Tribune* is responsible for the following—"On last Sunday in the infant Sabbath School connected with one of our churches the efficient lady Superintendent asked one of her 4 year scholars if he had a verse committed to memory. Imagine the surprise of the estimable lady when he replied he had and proceeded thus:

"I had a little dog, his name was Rover,
When he died, he died all over."

BEELLFONTE REPUBLICAN

BELLEFONTE, PA.

THE PROMISED LAND.

And shall I see my Savior?
And all the happy band,
Apostles, saints and martyrs,
In adoration stand?
Will dear familiar faces,
Will many an outstretched hand
Give me a joyful welcome
To the sweet promised land?

Will sin depart for ever,
And tears be wiped away?
Will cares and storms, no, never,
Beclond that heavenly day?
No doubting and heart sinking
Disturb that anthem grand,
The anthem of redemption,
In the sweet promised land?

No more deceitful treasures,
To melt away in air,
No reaching out for honors,
To prove but phantoms fair;
No sickness and no sorrow,
No black-draped weeping band
Will move in drear procession
Through the bright promised land.

No graves amid the roses
That bloom but never fade,
No gleam of "mournful marbles"
Amid that tuneful shade;
'Tis one immortal soaring
To where archangels stand,
And cast their crowns before Him
In the blest promised land.

Only death's narrow river
Between my home and me!
A few more pangs of sorrow,
And then my soul is free!
The night is almost over,
The day is just at hand—
I go forth to meet the Bridegroom
In mine own promised land.

Agricultural.

☞ NOTE.—We earnestly desire that this department of our paper shall be made as useful as possible to our Agricultural friends, and therefore extend a cordial invitation to all parties interested, to favor us with contributions. Individuals who have made useful experiments and yet do not feel competent to write them out in form for publication, if they will favor us with the results we will take pleasure in putting them in proper shape.

[Taken from the Tyrone *Herald* of Jan. 21, '74.

SOME poetical Granger has perpetrated the following libel on the farmers of 1874.

1774.

Behold the farmer at his plow;
His modest consort milks the cow,
His thrifty daughter spins the yarn,
His sons are thrashing in the barn.

1874.

The farmer is gone to see the show,
His daughters at the piano,
Madam's galley dressed in satin,
All the boys are learning latin,
But there is a mortgage on the farm.

The Grangers.

The organization of Grangers has been attracting no little attention of late, and for some time many of our readers have been unable to obtain any reliable information as to the real aims and object of this sudden uprising of the farmers. For a long time the middle men and great monied monopolies have heeped burdens upon the producing classes grevious to be borne, until the great army of producers have risen in their might and said to their tyrants, thus far and no farther. We are glad the farmers have not made the mistake which at first we were afraid they were about to do, viz: Make the grange a political organization. If they had done so, the conflicting interests between east, west and south would certainly have worked their ultimate ruin. That the farmers should organize for mutual benefit and protection, every right-minded man can see at a glance. Because we in our past experience, as a farmer in down cast, yankee land, have felt the necessity of this by actual experience, have we urged the farmers of Center Co. to form themselves into clubs that they might be benefited by the mutual interchange of thought and experiences, and that organization might give them strength to contend against the constant aggressions of the monied and middle men. We hope the farmers, while they are forming granges all over the country, will not neglect entirely the Farmer's Club. We cannot see that the one can exactly fill the place of the other. The grangers are a secret society, and many persons have scruples against joining anything that will not let the light of day shine clear through it. And then again, young people that cannot be admitted to a grange will attend a club and become interested in the discussions, and it will be a school for them that shall teach them to love the enobling profession of a farmer. The day has past when farming shall be considered as a mere business. It is a profession, and the noblest one of them all.

The declaration of principals and purposes put out by the national grange at St. Louis is significant, as indicating the objects of that organization. The first two planks of the platfarm are general and of but little importance. Under the third there are also about a dozen indefinite objects stated, and then come the practical points "to diversify our crops and crop no more than we can cultivate; to condense the weight of our exports, selling less in the bushel and more on hoof and in fleece; to systematize our work, and calculate intelligently on probabilities; to discountenance the credit system, mortgage system, fashion system and every other system tending to prodigality and bankruptcy." Further under this head, they propose to substitute arbitration for law suits, where possible, and to make their order a permanent one. The granges also favor an increase of railroads between the interior and seaboard, in order that competition may bring the fares down. They distinctly give the cold shoulder to the internationalists, by declaring themselves opposed to communism and agrarianism. The fifth resolution says: 'The grange—national, state or subordinate—is not a political or party organization. No grange, if true to its obligations, can discuss political or religious questions, nor call political conventions, nor nominate candidates, nor even discuss their merits in their meetings." Every farmer can subscribe to this, but we say if you "will be a granger and with the grangers stand," keep alive also the Farmer's Club.

Farming for Boys.

It is all very well for young boys to go to school to get an education, and to Sunday-schools and other good places to have a good moral and intellectual foundation laid. No one can well dispense with these agencies in laying the foundation in a child of a good, substantial, useful character. It is not necessary to say anything about this in these days. The idea is very well appreciated. But it does not seem so well understood that habits of industry, early established, is one of the very best elements in finishing up a boy. At any rate it is quite common to see the intellectual and the moral very well cared for, while the industrial is generally utterly neglected.

We do not know on a farm that any better thing could be inaugurated to help the boys along in this respect, than the keeping of rabbits. It was the first, or nearly the first lesson in farming of a practical character which the writer received, and they were given him at eight years old. It was an absolute necessity that they should be fed three times a day, and this daily work to be done, and which could not be avoided, was a capital drilling in that round of duties, which ends in making a good soldier for the great battle of life.

We have known some who have encouraged the children to go into these rabbit enterprises, but who had not nerve enough to urge them to a perseverance in their daily duties, and the result was that, as the season progressed, the rabbits were suffered to run at large, so that they could get their own food and take care of themselves. This however, should never be permitted. It is no worse to keep a child up to a task in industry than in other good work; and after once getting him in the run there is no difficulty after.

A good roomy box should be provided for them, and they should be tinned in various places, or the rabbits will invariably gnaw their way out. The bars in front should be of wire, and rather close together in order to keep out rats. A little yard is a very good thing, if the bottom can be so floored as to prevent them from burrowing to get out. It should always be made a Saturday's job to clean out the boxes.

For boys it is not only an excellent industrial exercise, but rabbit-keeping, when well done, is a source of income by no means to be despised. From our early experience we can tell the boys positively that there is money in it. There were about six litters a year from the old one, and, after deaths and accidents deducted, there were about two dozen grew up, on which the money was made. Generally some one was found to buy the young at six weeks old; but if not, the provision stores took them at six months. And all this for only the daily toil of gathering clover or cabbage leaves in the summer, or turnips and other similar material in winter.

Besides the rabbit business, there are many little things which the young can thus be set to do, both in the garden and on the farm. It matters not what, so that it is something they must do every day, and something which will bring them in some money reward for the work they do.

MODERN farming demands energetic work. We can not plod along in the old beaten track. We must have our wits about us; all our faculties must be bright and active.

My Experience in' Grafting Peach Trees.

I saw an enquiry some time since concerning this mode of propagating the peach. Perhaps it would not be out of place for me to give my experience the past season. I had some young peach trees that I had neglected to bud the season previous; I cut them off just above ground, and cleft-grafted the same as apple trees. I used no wax, but merely hauled up the earth around them, and packed it firm around the stalk and cion. This was done about the time the leaf buds were starting—on some of them the leaves were pushing out. I had no great saving faith in the thing after it was done. But to my surprise I found them nearly all growing soon afterward. The cions that were large I put a square shoulder to, I would recommend putting in large cions, as near the size of the stick as possible, but if they cannot be had small ones will do. Now the only objection that can be urged against this mode of growing peach trees, is, the borer is likely to find the union between the stalk and the graft, and work her way in there for a hiding place. But this can be avoided by grafting up to six or eight inches high and banking up the earth to them and when the grafts start three or four inches, work the earth away from the trees. The grafts are cut three to four buds and set the same as apple, and are about as certain to grow with me.

I would recommend every man to try it in the spring, that has young peach trees, the buds failed to set in in the fall.

My experience is that grafts usually make nicer trees than when budded The trees were worked where they stood (not moved.) In all cases this should be delayed till the ground is clear from frost as the last freezing will lift out the grafts and ruin them. I believe this may be done successfully, to the extreme limit of peach growing, if done properly. I believe if the buds are cut and kept dormant that they can be grafted in Michigan as well as here in "Egypt." Why not?

At any rate it is worthy of trial. If it is done properly I believe that the peach will succeed as well grafted as the apple.

Union Co., Feb. 10, 1873. J. B. M.

Pumps and Pipes vs. Pails.

A common wooden water-pail weighs about four pounds, 10 quarts of water a little over 21 pounds, making 25 pounds for each pail of water used in a family, and eight pails a day is not an extravagant estimate of the consumption. I was set to cyphering at this, some six years ago, by having bought a place where the well is 50 feet from the kitchen, and I did not like the idea of moving 36 tons of water a distance of 50 feet every year in so hard a way as carrying it so disadvantageously as water in a pail must be carried, so I moved my pump into the kitchen alongside the sink (an iron one, that does not shrink nor swell nor smell, and is easily kept clean,) got 50 feet more pipe, and brought the water into the house without appreciably more labor than it had cost to bring it to the top of the well. This not only saved the labor of the carrying, but also the slipping and slopping, and cold fingers, and tracking in of mud, and numerous other disagreeables inseparable from the task of taking water into the house in pails. Some 18 months ago one of my brothers bought a place on which there are two wells, one of hard brackish water near the house, the other 200 feet away, pure and soft and palatable. Seeing my water supply during a visit here, he put in one of the same sort, except that the horizontal part of the pipe is four times as long, and yet it seems to work just as easily.

English Love of Flowers.

An article in *The Galaxy* for February, entitled. "Up to London for the Season," contains a passage well worth clipping, on the above sudject:

This passion for flowers seems universal in England; and hardly is any place so wretched but that some heart within it still keeps so much innocent love, and manifests it amid surroundings so incongruous, that tears start into one's eyes at beholding the tokens. Some of the high level lines of railways traverse very poor densely-populated districts. The traveler thereby is on a plane with the garrets, and gets almost as free glimpses of the life that swarms from house-top to black walls of grimy courts as if the homes were all unroofed and one were sailing through the air above them. The life—the places look alike hideous impossible; yet even in the dingiest of the airless rooms a wall-flower, a stock, a geranium, or some humblest bit of greenery, not disdaining the battered, rusty tin, the broken jug, cup or teapot in which it is set, goes cheerfully to work and smiles the brightest, most courageous smile it can gather in the gloom to reward the ignorant tenderness that shares with it such hard conditions of existence.

And what loads and loads of wild flowers and humblest cottage garden flowers come to Covent Garden market! thence spreading through the green-groceries all over London; so that for a few pence one shall have home with the vegetables a great, fresh bit of real country—a bundle of ferns, whose leaves have been brushed in the deep green wood by scudding hares; bunches of primroses set roundwith their crinkled leaves—the tenderest yellow against the tenderest green; willow catkins; cowslips, and wild hyacinths, apple-blossoms, snowdrops, crocuses, violets, jonquils, and masses of wall-flowers, and old-fashioned pinks,—these last white and vari-colored, bursting raggedly from their calyces, fringed of petal, spice-island sweet.

MR. NELSON ASKEY, of Howard, called at our office one day last week and requested us to publish a fact which he thought would be valuable to farmers and that every farmer should know and heed. He said that buck wheat chop fed to mares with foal would most certainly be followed by disastrous result. He also said that he had but recently been called to attend a fine mare that had been fed in this way but was unable to do anything to relieve the animal which died in a short time.

He mentioned one or two cases where attention in time the dam had been saved, but it always kills the offspring.

Every farmer should impress this fact upon his own mind, and caution all who may have care of his stock to be careful in this particular.

TO COOK POTATOES IN SPRING.—This is a nice way to cook potatoes in the spring: Peel and boil till done, then in place of mashing, just drain off the water, set the kettle over the fire again, pour on enough sweet milk to cover them well, and put in a large lump of butter. Now set them back on the stove to boil gently till you are ready for them, then pepper and salt them to taste; if the salt is put in sooner the milk may curdle in boiling.

THERE are a few more glorious moments of our humanity than those in which faith does battle against intellectual proof; when, for example, after reading a skeptical book, or hearing a cold-blooded materialist's demonstration, in which God, the soul, and life to come, are proved impossible, up rises the heart, in all the giant might of its immortality, to do battle with the understanding, and with the simple argument, "I feel them in my best and highest moments to be true," annihilates the sophistries of logic. These moments of profound faith do not come once for all; they vary with the degree and habit of obedience. There is a plant which blossoms once in a hundred years. Like it, the soul blossoms only now and then in a space of years; but these moments are the glory and the heavenly glimpses of our purest humanity.

Miscellaneous.

DR. S. BELTZHOOVER'S

VEGETABLE COUGH SYRUP,

CURES

COUGHS,
COLDS,
HOARSENESS,
HOOPING COUGH,
CROUP,
ASTHMA,
DIFFICULT BREATHING,
PAINS IN THE CHEST
AND ALL DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

Not only affording temporary relief, but affecting a rapid and lasting cure, and is warranted to give satisfaction in every instance. Hundreds of reliable and responsible certificates can be given by persons who have used this VEGETABLE SYRUP.

☞ Sold by all Druggists and Store-Keepers. ☜

Address, DR. S BELTZHOOVER,

6-4-3m Pittsburgh, Pa.

SALE BILLS NEATLY AND PROMPTLY AT THIS OFFICE

Insurance.

JOSEPH A. RANKIN, Continues to insure Real and Personal Property in the following Compames, viz: Lycoming Fire Insurance Company of Muncy Pa. Franklin Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia Pa., German Insurance Company of Erie Pa., Armenia Insurance Company of Pittsburgh Pa., Columbia Insurance Company of Columbia Pa., and National Insurance Company of Hartford City. Office opposite the Presbyterian Church. v-5-no-2-1-y.

Foundries.

MILESBURG FOUNDRY.

CASTINGS AND MACHINERY OF ALL kinds made and fitted up in the best style

Thimble SKEINS

of the last improved style, Wholesale or Retail.

Turbine Water Wheels, Engines, &c.,

made to order. [5-17-1y] M. M. FAXON.

LOGAN FOUNDRY

NEAR THE RAIL ROAD DEPOT

BELLEFONTE, PA.

It is with pleasure I inform the people Centre and the adjoining counties, that I am now prepared to make

HOUSE CASTINGS,

such as Sash Weights, Cellar Window Grates &c., of all sizes.

Grist & Sawmill Castings, Sled

Soles of all kinds, Plows, Plow Shares. I also manufacture the

IMPROVED WORTZ PLOW.

Also, Egg Stoves, Stove Castings, Oven Doors and Grates, Coal Grates for Pavements, Water Pipes, Wagon Boxes, together with every

VARIETY OF CASTINGS,

kept constantly on hand, or made to order. All orders filled promptly. Give me a call. Don't forget the place, near the Railroad Depot, Bellefonte.

v5n1-1y. GEO. A. BAYARD

W. P. DUNCAN,

BELLEFONTE PA.

FOUNDER & MACHINIST.

MANUFACTURER OF

Steam Engines,

HOUSTON'S WATER WHEELS.

CIRCULAR SAW MILLS,

Mill Machinery.

v5n16-1y.

Lumber etc.

TO BUILDERS!

HAVING purchased the Beech Creek Saw Mill Property, at Snow Shoe, Centre county, Pa., I am prepared to fill orders for

WHITE & YELLOW PINE,

OAK

HEMLOCK LUMBER.

Also, for

SHINGLES, PLASTERING LATH AND PALINGS.

W. M. HOLMES,

Post Office Address, Bellefonte, Centre Co. Pa. 3-47 tf

BELLEFONTE CAR MANF'G CO.

(Successor to W. V. Hughes.)

BELLEFONTE

PLANING MILL,

Manufactures and keep always on hand White & Yellow Pine Flooring,

Weatherboarding, of various styles,

Sash,
Blinds,
Doors,
Moulding,
Brackets,
Scroll Sawing of every description

and Brackets of all sizes made to order.

Having a

BUCKLEY'S PATENT LUMBER DRYER

Connected with our establishment, we are enabled to manufacture our work from

THOROUGHLY SEASONED LUMBER;

Orders from
Contractors,
Builders,
Dealers,
and the trade generally solicited.

BELLEFONTE CAR MANF'G CO.

5-25-tf. Bellefonte Centre Co., Pa.

Watches.

WATCHMAKER!

THE undersigned adopts this method of informing his friends and the people of Centre Co., that he is now located in the room adjoining the store of Harper Bros., on Spring St., where he is prepared to make and repair watches. He is sontitions of business and guarantees complete satisfaction to all who may favor him with their work. Clocks watches and jewelry repaired upon the shortest notice. P. C. RICHARD.

v1n28-tf.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD—PHILADELPHIA & ERIE R. R. DIVISION.

WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after SUNDAY, DECEMBER 1st, 1873, the Trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Rail Road Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

BUFFALO EXPRESS leaves Phila.			12.55 p. m
"	"	" Harrisb'g	5.05 p. m
"	"	" Williamsp't	8.20 p. m
"	"	" Emporium	2.15 a. m
"	"	arr. at Buffalo	8.50 a. m
ERIE MAIL leaves Philadelphia			10.20 p. m
"	"	" Harrisburg	2.25 a. m
"	"	Williamsport	7.30 a. m
"	"	Lock Haven	8.40 a. m
"	"	Renovo	10.05 a. m
"	"	arr. at Erie	7.20 p. m
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia			8.00 a. m
"	"	" Harrisburg	1.20 p. m
"	"	" Williamsport	6.20 p. m
"	"	arr. at Lock Haven	7.35 p. m
RENOVO ACCOM leaves Harrisb'g			8.25 a. m
"	"	arr. Williamsport,	12.55 p. m

EASTWARD.

BUFFALO EXPRESS leaves Buffalo			3.25 p. m
"	"	" Emporium	9.00 p. m
"	"	" Williamsp't	1.10 a. m
"	"	arr. at Harrisb'g	4.50 a. m
"	"	" Philadelphia	9.10 a. m
ERIE MAIL leaves Erie			11.20 a. m
"	"	" Renovo	3.40 p. m
"	"	" Lock Haven	9.55 p. m
"	"	" Williamsp't	11.10 p. m
"	"	arr. at Harrisburg	2.05 a. m
"	"	arr. at Phila	8.00 a. m
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Lock Haven			7.55 a. m
"	"	" Williamsp't	9.20 a. m
"	"	arr. at Harrisburg	1 56 p. m
"	"	arr. at Philadelphia	5.55 p. m
HARRISBURG ACCOM. leaves Williamsport			6.50 p. m
"	"	arr. at Harrisburg	10.50 p. m
"	"	" Philadelphia	2.50 a. m

Bald Eagle Mail, Eastward, Leaves Lock Haven 12.20 p. m arrives at Williamsport 1.30 p. m.

Bald Eagle Mail westward Leaves Williamsport 1.55 p. m. arrives at Lock Haven 3.10.

Mail East connect east and west at Erie with L. S. & M. S. R. W. and at Corry and Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny R. R. W.

Mail West with east and west trains on L. S. & M. S. R. W. and at Corry and Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny R. R. W.

Elmira Mail and Buffalo Express make close connections at Williamsport with N. C. R. W. trains north, and at Harrisburg with N. C. R. W. trains south.

WM. A. BALDWIN,
Gen'l Supt

LEWISTOWN DIVISION.

MIFFLIN & CENTRE—EASTWARD.

	Accom. No. 1.	Accom. No. 2.	Accom. No. 3.
LEWISTOWN Ju.	6 50 a m	12 01 p m	5 10 p m
LEWISTOWN	7 10	12 07	4 16
Logan	7 25	12 16	4 24
Yeagertown r	7 39	12 21	4 28
Mann's r	7 44	12 28	4 35
Reedsville	7 52	12 33	4 39
Honey Creek r	8 10	12 44	4 49
Nagny r	8 20	12 50	4 55
MILROY, Arrive,	8 30 a m	12 55 p m	5 00 p m

Returning leave Milroy at 8 50 a. m., 1 20 p. and 5 15 p.m; Reedsville at 9 11 a. m., 2 00 and 5 36 p. m., arriving at Lewistown at 9 40 a m., 2 35 and 6 05 p. m.

The Mifflin and Centre and Sunbury and Lewistown connect at Lewistown with way passenger and fast lines west, and mail and Cincinnati express east; and at Sunbury with ——— on Northern Central, Phila. & Erie, and Hazleton.

P. F. SMITH, Supt.

BALD EAGLE VALLEY DIVISION.

STATIONS.	MLS.	Mail. A.M.	Exs. P.M.
Leave Tyrone	0	9 20	6 50
Last Tyrone	1	9 27	6 57
Bald Eagle	5	9 58	7 07
Hannah	10	9 54	7 21
Port Matilda	14	10 03	7 30
Martha	17	10 13	7 39
Julian	21	10 26	7 51
Unionville	26	10 40	8 05
Snow Shoe Intersection	29	10 50	8 15
Milesburg	31	10 55	8 20
Arrive Bellefonte	33	11 00	8 29
Leave Bellefonte	33	11 14	8 32
Milesburg	31	11 20	8 45
Curtin	34	11 30	8 55
Mount Eagle	37	11 36	9 01
Howard	40	11 45	9 10
Eagleville	44	11 58	9 23
Beech Creek	46	12 03	9 28
Mill Hall	51	12 16	9 41
Flemington	52	12 20	9 45
Lock Haven Intersection	54	12 25	9 50
Arrive Lock Haven	58	12 30	10 00

RETURN.

Leave Lock Haven	0	9 45	3 05	
Lock Haven Intersection	1	9 50	3 10	
Flemington	3	9 55	3 15	
Mill Hall	4	9 59	3 19	
Beech Creek	9	10 12	3 33	
Eagleville	11	10 17	3 38	
Howard	15	10 30	3 51	
Mount Eagle	18	10 39	4 00	
Curtin	21	10 45	4 03	
Milesburg	24	10 55	4 16	
Arrive Bellefonte	26		4 27	
Leave Bellefonte	26		4 30	
Milesburg	24	11 20	4 59	
Snow Shoe Intersection	26	11 25	4 44	
Unionville	29	11 38	4 57	
Julian	34	11 50	5 09	
Martha	38	12 01	5 20	
Port Matilda	41	12 10	5 28	
Hannah	45	12 19	5 37	
Bald Eagle	50	12 33	5 58	
East Tyrone	54	12 43	6 02	
Arrive Tyrone	55	12 50	6 10	

Insurance.

OLDEST STOCK COMPANY

IN AMERICA!

OVER

THIRTY MILLION DOLLARS

PAID TO SUFFERERS

IN 80 YEARS!!

JNO. I. RANKIN, Ag't.

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Miscellaneous.

THE NEW ELASTIC TRUSS, an *important invention.* It retains the Rupture at all times and under the hardest exercise or severest strain. It is worn with comfort, and if kept on night and day, effects a permanent cure in a few weeks. Sold cheap, when ordered by letter sent to the Elastic Truss Co., No. 683 Broadway, N. Y. City.

Nobody uses Metal Spring Trusses: use manual; they slip off too frequently.

5-15-1y-eow

GO TO THE REPUBLICAN OFFICE

FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

JOB PRINTING.

BIDDY'S DEVICE.

Young Paddy McShane sure no lad could be bolder—
Coaxed Biddy O'Shea to be sharing his lot;
And Pat had a lively young pig on his shoulder,
And she on her head bore a big iron pot,
From the town, just at nightfall, as home they were walking.
(Through a dark, lonely thicket their winding path lay.)
Biddy sat down the pot, stopped her laughing and talking,
Paddy turned round and ax'd her the cause of delay.
"Och," said she, "I'm afraid ye'll be acting uncivil;
I'll not go alone through the thicket wid you;
For, Paddy, avick, you're as wild as the divil,
You'll be kissing and squazing me, that's what you'll do."
"But the pig," replied Pat, "that Iv'e lugged so se urely,
If loosed, back to town like the divil he'd trot."
"Och, Paddy," said she, as she looked up demurely,
"Sure couldn't ye put the pig under the pot!"

Reading Newspapers

In the United States every citi zen reads a newspaper, and owns the paper which he reads. A newspaper is a window through which men look out on all that is going on in the world Without a news paper a man is shut up in a small room, and knows little or nothing of what is happening outside of himself. In our day newspapers keep pace with history, and record it. Nothing can long be kept se cret where newspapers are allowed freedom in expression and enterprise. They range the world of materials. They unlock the most secret rooms, and pry into the portfolios of ministers and diplomatists. They proclaim the king's words, the acts of Parliament, the laws of Congress, and the deliberation of the Courts of Justice. They follow in the wake of ships of discovery, and report all new things found out They bring back from the wilderness the scout's report.—They go with armies, and report the details of murder, battles, and the whole champaign. They are the servants of commerce, of manufactures, and of all i dustrial enterprise. They are full of the discoveries of science. They record the progress of art. They catch up the wisdom hidden with skill and experience, and spread it abroad to all the people.

A good newspaper will keep a sensible man in sympathy with the world's current history. It is an everunfolding encyclopedia; an unbound book, forever issuing and never finished.

But not half the world knows the luxury of reading a newspaper. We see too much of them. We are glutted with news. Go into banishment. Remove far out into the country, to some point where the mail comes but twice or thrice a week; where few strangers break in, and where the few neighbors live in primeval simplicity! Now let the day come around for the newspaper! That day is reserved for errands, and the father is always at the store when the mail arrives. He takes that weekly paper, fresh and moist from the bundle, and hastens home with his treasure. It is Saturday. All the house knows that the paper has come, after supper, all gather around the fire. The father puts on his spectacles and reads the secular news, and some of the amusing items, stopping to join the march of events to last weeks knowledge. Questions are put, paragraphs are re read. Calculations are made. Domestic or industrial questions are discussed. The whole family are alive. New thoughts stir them.

But the best part of the paper to them is "saved till to-morrow." There is but one service in the country-church. After that, and after dinner, the paper comes forth again, and all the Sunday reading is gone through with.

The whole of it attracts the grown folks, and half of it the children. "It's enough sight better then the catechism," says a rollicking boy whose constitution does not seem to have suffered from too much catechism. But dull or sprightly, every word of it is listened to. On Monday the advertisements are read; and many of them several times. Every day the topic comes up at meal-time. The conversation goes on in the shop, in the barn in the dairy.

THREE THOUSAND YEARS OLD.—The oldest relic of humanity extant is the skeleton of one of the earliest Pharaohs, encased in its original burial robes, and wonderfully perfect, considering its age, which was deposited about eighteen or twenty months ago in the British Museum, and is justly considered the most valuable of its archaeological treasures. The lid of the coffin which contained the royal mummy was inscribed with the name of its occupant, Pharaoh Mykerimus, who succeeded the heir of the builder of the great pyramid, about ten centuries before Christ. Only think of it—the monarch, whose crumbling bones and leathery integuments are now exciting the wonder of numerous gazers in London, reigned in Egypt before Solomon was born, and only about eleven centuries or so after Mizraim the grandson of old father Noah and the first of the Pharaos, had been gathered to his fathers! Why, the tide-mark of the deluge could scarcely have been obliterated, or the gopher wood knee timbers of the ark have rotted on Mount Ararat, when this man of the early world lived, moved and had his being! His flesh and blood were cotemporary with the progenitors of the great patriarch! His bones and shriveled skin are contempory with the nineteenth century, and the date of the Crucifixion is only about midway between his era and ours.

Attorneys and Agents.

A. O. FURST, Attorney-at-Law, office on High Street, corner of Diamond, second door from First National Bank. 6-1-tf

JOHN F. POTTER, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte, Pa. oct27'70-tf.

J. G. LOVE, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office on High St. ja4'71-tf.

N. M ALLISTER.....JAMES A. BEAVER.
M'ALLISTER & BEAVER, Attorneys-at-Law Bellefonte, Pa. v5n.1-1y.

ISAAC LYTLE, Attorney-at-Law, Officee with Wilson & Hutchison, Allegheny street, Bellefonte, Pa. v4n46-1y

WM. P. WILSON, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte Pa. Office in Mrs. Benner's Building, Bellefonte Pa. v4n12-1y

E. BLANCHALD.....E. M. BLANCHARD.
E. & E. M. BLANCHARD, Attorneys-at-Law, Allegheny street, Bellefonte, Pa. v5-1-1y.

J. J. LINGLE, Attorney at Law Osceola, Clearfield County, Pa., will practice in the several Courts of Clearfield and Centre Counties. 5-6-1y.

D. S. KELLER, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office North-west corner of Brockerhoff House, next door to Centre County Banking Co. 5-17-1y

D. F. FORTNEY, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Special attention given to the collection of claims. Office over Reynolds & Co 's Bank. v4n27-1y.

ROLAND C. CHEESMAN, Notary Public, & Military Claim Agent will attend faithfully to all business entrusted to his care. Office in basement of new Building of the First National Bank. n4v20-1y.

ADAM HOY. JAMES T. HALE
HOY & HALE, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, Bellefonte, Pa., will attend to all business submitted to them with promptness and dispatch. Special attention given to Orphans Court Practise and Collections. Remittances promptly made. v4n12-1y

D. G. BUSH.....GEO. M. YOCUM.
BUSH & YOCUM, Attorneys-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa., will attend to all business entrusted to them, with promptness. Office North-east corner of the Diamond, in Mrs. Irwin's stone building. v5n4-1y.

JOHN H. ORVIS. C. T. ALEXANDER. C. M. BOWERS.
ORVIS, ALEXANDER & BOWERS, Attorneys-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office in Garman's building, opposite Court House. 6-1

Physicians and Dentists.

Dr. Tipple's Specific Liniment

is a certain and positive cure for WOUNDS, BRUISES, STRAINS, BURNS, CHILBLAIN'S AND ESPECIALLY OLD SORES AND OLD ULCERS OF LONG STANDING which it is guaranteed to cure. It will also cure all

EXTERNAL DISEASES

of the horse and other domestic animals. Sold by all druggists. Price 50 cents per bottle,
DR. R. D. TIPPLE,
35 6m Bellefonte, Pa

Blacksmithing.

JACOB SEIBERT,

BLACKSMITH,

REAR OF DUNCAN'S FOUNDRY, BELLEFONTE, PENNA.

EVERY description of Blacksmithing done promptly in a workmanlike manner at low prices. 5-25-1y

Agents Wanted.

WANTED--1000 AGENTS

to sell a new and useful invention for slitting and looping rags, for carpet and cutting button-holes can unite five times the amount of rags in the same length of time than can be done by hand. NO THREAD USED. Any child can use it. It is the greatest novelty of the day. Patented by L. C. Palmer, and will be sent to any one, with instructions for using same, on receipt of $1,50. State and County rights for sale. Great inducements to Agents. Address. L. C. PALMER, & Co.,
v5n43-tf Bellefonte, Centre Co, Pa.

Livery Stables.

LIVERY STABLE!

WM. McCULLEY

begs leave to inform the citizens of Bellefonte and the public generally, that he has opened and is now keeping one of the largest and most extensive

Livery Stables in Bellefonte.

His horses are good and safe—his

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, &C., ARE ALL GOOD,

and comfortable. His rates of hire are reasonable. He solicits the patronage of the public and promises satisfaction.

WM. McCULLEY.

Auctioneer.

ROBERT GOHEEN
AUCTIONEER,
Boalsburg, Centre Co., Pa.

BILL HEADS, CARDS, PROGRAMMES ENVELOPES, CIRCULARS, BLANKS, &c., NEATLY PRINTED AT THIS OFFI

Boots and Shoes.

LOUIS DOLL,

BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTURER,
HIGH St., NEXT DOOR TO FELTY'S NEW BUILDING,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Has removed his Store from Felty's building to a new building erected expressly for his own use adjoining his old stand, where he will be pleased to meet his friends.
Repairing neatly and promptly attended to.
5-29-1y

NEW GOODS AND NEW PRICES!
AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF
BOOTS AND SHOES!
AT THE
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5-13—tf

Miscellaneous.

TO THE CITIZENS OF PENNSYLVANIA.—Your attention is specially invited to the fact that the National Banks are now prepared to receive subscription to the Capital Stock of the Centennial Board of Finance. The funds realized from this source are to be employed in the erection of the buildings for the International Exhibition, and the expenses connected with the same. It is confidently believed that the Keystone State will be represented by the name of every citizen alive to patriotic commemoration of the one hundred birth-day of the nation. The shares of stock are offered for $10 each, and subscribers will recieve a handsomely steel engraved Certificate of Stock, suitable for framing and preservation as a national memorial.

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E. T. & R. P. TUTEN,.....Proprietors

EDWARD T. TUTEN,..... .....Editor.
ROBERT P. TUTEN,.....Publisher.

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For the REPUBLICAN.

TENANTS AND TAXES.

Under the above caption the *Democratic Watchman* of last week published an article denouncing the present method of collecting the taxes in our borough. At the last meeting of the Council Mr. Yeager's resolution, requiring the taxes on real-estate to be collected from the owner instead of the tenant, was lost, there being eight councilmen present who were equally divided on the question at issue.

It has frequently been stated in your columns that you were absolutely opposed to the present method of collecting the borough taxes. Property owners should pay taxes on their rented real estate just as well as on that which they occupy themselves. This, we assert, is the opinion of all our renters and a majority of landlords. If this be true, and no one need doubt it, the question "Why is it not done?" needs some answer. The first reason given by the councilmen for voting against Mr. Yerger's resolution is that the taxes "are now assessed in the name of the owner" of the real estate. The *Watchman* maks a gross mistake when it says that is "not correct." The duplicate shows that all real estate is assessed in the name of the owner. This is in accordance with the provisions of the law, and could not be otherwise. On a page of the duplicate there are two columns for names; the first is for those of the *owners*, and the other column is used to describe the property. Thus—

OWNERS.	OCCUPIED BY.
John Jones.	William Smith.

There is nothing wrong about that.—To show that this is correct, and that the *Watchman* blunders in its statements thereto, take another example: John Jones owns no real estate and boards at Mrs. Ferguson's the duplicate in this case would have this:

TENANTS.	RESIDENCE.
John Jones.	Mrs. Ferguson.

which, according to the *Watchman's* theory, would make Mrs. Ferguson responsible for the taxes of her boarders. The taxes on the duplicate are charged to the owner, and let no one be deceived by the incorrect statement of the *Watchman*.

The *Watchman* further says :

> We will take Bush's Arcade, as an instance: If the tax on that property is assessed in the name of the owner, why does the collector present the bill of taxes to the different tenants? Why is the building, which is *all* owned by Mr. Bush, divided in the duplicate into a dozen or more parts and the taxes upon each separate room carried out against the tenant occupying the same? Now, if it was assessed to Mr. Bush it would be assessed as *one* building, and the taxes on the entire property would be charged to Mr. Bush alone, and if he required his tenants to pay each their proportion of the taxes it would be his place to apportion it among them and collect it.

We cannot see why the building is "divided into a dozen or more parts, and the taxes on each separate room carried out against the tenant occupying the same." But it is all assessed to Mr. Bush, and each room is valued at a higher or lower figure according to the use made of it. We agree with the 'Watchman' in that the whole building should have but one valuation. Then the owner would, per force, have to pay the taxes on it.

But the town council has nothing to do with the assessment. The Assessors hand over the assessment returns to the county Commissioners, who have the power to alter or amend the valuations at their own pleasure. If the plan which the 'Watchman' cites as an example, is wrong, then the Commissioners are to blame and not the borough council. The article referred to further says :

> The second reason, "that this body has no power whatever to interfere with contracts made between owners and renters," is, if anything, a more pitiable excuse than the first.

There the 'Watchman' is mistaken again. If they will examine the law in the case, they will find that taxes must be collected from the property on which they are assessed. Suppose the tax collector goes to a property owner for taxes on a certain rented property. The owner tells him that his tenant contracted to pay the taxes. Then what can the collector do? He must go on to the premises to collect the taxes. If the tenant refuses to pay the tax and the collector must force a collection, the personal property must be, under the provisions of the law, sold before the realty. Therefore, if the tenant have sufficient personal property he must pay the taxes. Now, we ask, is this the fault of the borough council? They certainly have no jurisdiction in the matter whatever. If tenants do not want to pay taxes on rented property, let them contract with their landlords accordingly.—Is it not rather a childish idea to ask the borough council to step in and make contracts for private individuals?

Let every renter have sufficient independence to refuse to contract to pay his landlord's taxes, then the trouble will be removed. Let the renters assemble in a town-meeting and resolve to put an end to this unwise and injurious system, and that will be all that is necessary. This is the only remedy unless the landlords themselves see the folly of this injurious custom and manifest an interest in the prosperity of our borough by doing away with this unjust requirement, which at present they seem to be too selfish to do The argument that the scarcity of houses has brought about this lamentable state of affairs is only an evidence of their readiness to take advantage of the necessity of renters. CITIZEN.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

WASHINGTON, D. C., Mar. 16, 1874.

ALL ABOUT GAS.

It now costs the Government about $100,000 a year for gas for the public buildings in Washington. The Capitol alone consumes about $50,000 worth, and the Treasury Department about $20,000 worth. Our citizens are charged $3 per thousand feet net-cash. There is only one gas-company here, which, of course, is wealthy, as well it may be with Uncle Sam among its customers. But there is a fair prospect of bringing this monopoly to terms, or of squelching it. President Rusk, of the Hudson Gaslight Company of New York, has offered to furnish gas to the Government at $1 per thousand feet; and it is hardly possible that the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, of either House, will incur suspicion by rejecting this offer; provided, of course, that Mr. Rusk will furnish proper security that his gas shall not be inferior to that furnished by the Washington Gaslight Company at $3 per thousand feet.

A GOVERNMENT EXPRESS.

There is not one; but why should there not be? It seems somewhat rediculous that this great Government should depend for the safe transportation of its moneys and bonds upon private corporations. Why should there not, why can there not, be connected with the General Post-office department a bureau charged with the reception and delivery of packages? No Postmaster General, since the formation of the Government, has inaugurated so many reforms, and suggested so many not yet adopted, as Mr. Creswell; and, if he will only frame, and engineer through Congress, a bill for the establishment of a Government Express, he will lay the people of the United States under an additional obligation to him, and will look back upon the measure, in coming years, as the crowning glory of a well-spent public life. This has been, for many years, one of my pet measures; but I should not have intruded it on your readers now, had not the charge of extravagant expenditures by Secretary Richardson, for transporting money and bonds of the United States by the Adams Express Company, been so freely made by the opposition, that the House Committee on Appropriations deemed it best, a few days ago, to summon the officers of that company to appear before the committee, to testify to the amounts said company had received, annually, for several years, of the transportation of money and bonds of the United States. The investigation showed that Secretary Richardson is acting under a contract made years before he became Secretary of the Treasury, and no blame attaches to him. But just here the question arises: Can not the Government transport its own valuables? Which suggests the equally important question: Can not the Government transport *the people's* valuables? The Adams Express Company charges me fifty cents for transporting from Washington to New York a package weighing no more than a letter for which the Government charges me only three cents; and so, in proportion, for all packages. Ought we not to be able to do better than that for ourselves, through our public servant—the Government?

A movement for the abolition of all laws for the

EXEMPTION OF CHURCH PROPERTY FROM TAXATION

was inauguaated here on Monday evening, and with fair prospects of ultimate complete success, for the reason that, *mirabile dictu!* the meeting was composed exclusively of clergymen and church members—chiefly of the Baptist faith. Among the prominent gentlemen present were Dr. J. C. Welling, President of the Columbia University; Prof. Mason, of the same institution; Hon. J. M. S. Williams, of Massachusetts; Rev. Mr. Ingersoll, of the Navy Yard Baptist church; Rev. Dr. Cuthbert, of the Thirteenth street Baptist church; Rev. Dr. Hill and others.

Mr. Edward Young, chief of the Bureau of Statistics, occupied the chair.

The usual routine business having been disposed of, the President announced the theme of discussion for the evening: "Should church property be exempt from taxation?" He then briefly referred to the principals of the Baptist denomination, among which are "soul-liberty" and the total separation of Church and State. The President closed by reading several passages of scripture relating to civil government, and by suggesting the point where, as the Baptists believe in a total separation of Church and State, it is proper to accept a gratuity from the State in the form of exemption of church property from taxation.

The discussion was nearly altogether onesided, the speakers generally opposing exemption.

Professor Mason thought the subject might be considered from two standpoints—the Cæsarian side and the Christian side. He claimed that the Church has no right to demand subsidies from the State. It was a blot upon the Jewish Church and upon the Christian Church. The Church of Egypt was subsidized, so were the false worships of the Brahmins and Bubdhists. The acquisition of wealth by the Church is contrary to the spirit of Christ. We should "render unto Cæsar that which was Cæsar's, and to God that which was God's." The Baptist church should give up the pennies of Cæsar, and suffer any loss rather than have its hands tied by the patronage of the State. This was the spirit of Roger Williams.

Mr. Z. Richards, ex-Superintendent of Public Schools, and now City Auditor, thought gorgeous churches a curse, and if church property were taxed according to its value, the churches would be built more in accordance with the spirit of the gospel.

Rev. Mr. Nelson thought that no man should be taxed to support religion; it should be a voluntary contribution. He thought church property should be taxed like everything else.

Rev. Dr. Cuthbert claimed that the exemption of church property is not in accordance with Baptist principals; and, like the shirt of Nessus, though pleasant to the sight, is poisonous.

The only speech in favor of exemption was made by Hon. John M. S. Williams, M. C., of Massachusetts in the course of which he startled his audience somewhat by saying;

> "I favor the exemption, also of the Mormon church from taxation. Salt Lake City is the most moral city in the world, and it is due to the restraining influence of the Mormon religion."

THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

has received a cold shoulder in the Senate, as you will have been advised by your telegrams. The affair has been badly managed. Every man in Congress wishes to celebrate the centennial anniversary of the nation's birth; but there is an indisposition to contribute money from the Treasury to help a Philadelphia local Ring to get up a fourth-rate Exposition. Congress wants to make the celebration national, and not *international*. An International Exposition, Congress thinks, should be held in Washington, the Capital of the Nation. And, why not? All other International Expositions have been held in the capitals of their respective nations.

GEN. O. O. HOWARD.

The Military Court appointed by the President to investigate the charges preferred against this officer convenes on Tuesday. If Howard has fair play, and of that there can be no reasonable doubt, the members of the Court being all military officers of high rank, and the very soul of honor, I do not hesitate to predict that he will be absolved, personally, not only from wilful misdeeds as an officer and a gentleman, but from the lesser crime of having knowingly permitted favorite subordinates to defraud the Government. I have watched no Public man in the United States more closely than I have watched Howard; and my opportunities have been ample. I know, also, everything that has been said against him. But my conviction is that he is an honest man. The finding of a court-martial would not change my opinion. AMERICUS.

"IT looks as though Charles Sumner's grave were to become the national altar and as though we would all, Republicans and Democrats, loyalists and rebels offer up on it a common sacrifice."—*Philadelphia Press*

How about the refusal of the Virginia Legislature to pass resolutions of respect for his memory? Does that indicate a desire to bury the prejudices and animosities of the past?

——List of Traverse Jurors for first week of April term, 1874. Drawn February 26, 1874.

George Reeser, Patton
George Homan, Ferguson
John A Hunter, Half Moon
Mark Mooney, Snow Shoe
J Miles Green, Milesburg
Geo Mattern, Patton
L G Kesler, Philipsburg
John H Beck, Walker
Philip Resides, Boggs
Peter Hoffer, Potter
John S Foster, Harris
John Taylor, Gregg
Jacob Craft, Burnside
William Shortlidge, Bellefonte
Jacob Spotts, Union
Wm Bower, Harris
John Rishel, Benner
Wm Ishler Benner
William Armagart, Potter
Isaac Train, Marion
Geo McGaffey, Rush
J H Swartz, Penn
John Foreman, Potter
D F Shope, Boggs
George Thomas, Bellefonte
John McCloskey, Curtin
Daniel Irwin, Huston
P A Sellers, Patton
A P Hosterman, Potter
Jacob V Thomas, Bellefonte
Frederick Catherman, Penn
H E Gentzel, Spring
J H Linn, Boggs
John Divers, Walker
Wm Musser, Ferguson
Henry G Smith, Penn
Isaac Beck, Half Moon
Wm P Harris, Walker
Hezekiah Hoy, Benner
John A Stover, Liberty
D F Luse, Potter
Frank Steel, Bellefonte
Geo W Tate, Bellefonte
J G Stine, Patton
Samuel Aley, Marion
Absalom F Tipton, Curtin
David Dennis Ferguson.

List of Grand Jurors for April term. Drawn February 26, 1874.

W J Dale, Spring
Elias Kreamer, Penn
James P Frank, Miles
E M Lucas, Unionville
Lot Evans, Gregg
Robert Gohoen, Harris
Joseph E Mitchell, Benner
A J Shivery, Benner
Martin Vedeffer, Burnside
Henry G Royer, Miles
J P Heckman, Gregg
Robert Hepburn, Bellefonte
Christian Derr, Bellefonte
Daniel Frye, Ferguson
Daniel Dorman, Walker
B O Deininger, Penn
Emanuel Harter, Miles
David Emerick, Gregg
Henry Derr, Bellefonte
Daniel Bartges, Gregg
Constance Curtin, Boggs
J C Dunkle, Rush
Harrison Kline, Spring
Andrew Fetzer, Jr Boggs.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

DON'T BE DISCOURAGED.—Suppose you have "tried fifty remedies" and received no benefit, is there therefor "no balm in Gilead?" Verily there is. Your liver may be congested, your stomach half paralyzed, your nerves quivering, your muscles knotted with torture, your bowels constricted, your lungs diseased, you blood full of impurities—yet in one week after commencing a course of Dr. Walker's Vinegar Bitters you will feel like a new creature. 11 4w.

CAUTION!—In our changable climate, coughs, colds, and diseases at the throat, lungs and chest will always prevail. Cruel consumption will claim its victims. These diseases, if attended to in time, can be arrested and cured. The remedy is Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

It is a rare thing that physicians give any countenance to a medicine, the manufacture of which is a secret. About the only exception we know of is Johnson's Anodyne Liniment. This, we believe, all endorse, and many of them use it in their practice with great success.

Persons requiring purgative or pills should be careful what they buy. Some pills not only cause pains, but leave the bowels in a torpid, costive state. Parsons' Purgative Pills will relieve the bowels and cleanse the blood without injury to the system.

E. F. KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON.

E. F. Kunkle's celebrated Bitter Wine of Iron will effectually cure liver complaint, jaundice, dyspepsia, chronic or nervous debility, chronic diarrhœa, diseases of the kidneys, and all others diseases arising from a disordered liver, stomach or intestines, such as contipation, flatulence, inward piles, fullness of blood to the head, acidity of the stomach, nausea, heartburn, disgust for food, fullness or weight in the stomach, sore eructations, sinking or fluttering at the pit of the stomach, swimming of the head, hurried or difficult breathing, fluttering at the heart, choking or suffocating sensation when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, dots of webs before the sight, dull pain in the head, deficiency of prespiration, yellowness of skin and eyes, pain in the side, head, chest, limbs, etc., sudden flushes of heat, burning in the flesh, constant imaginings of evil, and great depression of spirts. Price $1 per bottle. Beware of counterfeits. Do not let your druggist palm off some other preparation of iron he may say is as good, but ask for Kunkle's Wine of Iron. Take no other. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron is not sold in bulk—only in $1 bottles. E. F Kunkel, Proprietor, No. 259 North Ninth St., Philad'a, Pa.

Sold by the druggists and dealers everywhere. 10-4w.

Grain and Flour Markets.

Corrected Weekly by Brockerhoff Bros.
BELLEFONTE, March 18, 1874

White Wheat per bushel.....	$1 45
Red wheat No. 1.....	1 40
Barley.....	90
Corn, ears.....	60
Shelled corn.....	60
Oats.....	35
Rye per bushel.....	65
Buckwheat per bushel.....	
Clover seed " "	4 75
Plaster ₱ ton.....	15 00

Provision Market.

Corrected Weekly by Brockerhoff Bros.

Apples, dried, per lb..	@5½
Peaches, dried, per	12½12@22
Cherries, dried, per lb.....	5
Beans per quart.....	10
Fresh Butter lb.....	25
Chickens, per piece.....	25
Turkeys, per lb.....	10
Cheese per lb.....	20
Hams per lb.....	
Bacon	
Sides.....	
Butter.....	30
Lard per lb.....	8
Eggs per doz.....	20
Tallow, per pound.....	6
Rags.....	2
Potatoes per bushel	60
Dried Beef.....	

New Advertisements.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

By virtue of an order issued out of the Orphans' Court of Centre county, there will be sold at public sale, on the premises, in the Borough of Milesburg, at 10 o'clock A. M.,

Thursday, April 9th, 1874,

The following described lot or parcel of ground situate in said Borough, viz: Lot or parcel of ground fronting on Water street, adjoining lots of John Pownell on the East and West, and bounded on the North by Bald Eagle Creek, and known in the plat or plan of said Borough as Lot No. 11, late property of Joseph Shirk, deceased.

TERMS—One half the purchase money to be made on confirmation of sale, the other half to be paid in one year thereafter with interest to be secured by bond and mortgage.

11 3t. JOSEPH SHIRK, Ex'r.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

EXECUTORS NOTICE.—The will of Jeremiah Rankin, late of Potter township, having been admitted to probate, letters testamentary thereunto have been issued to the undersigned, of which all persons interested will please take notice.
11 6t. JOSEPH A. RANKIN.

AGENTS WANTED FOR
EVERYBODY'S OWN PHYSICIAN
BY C. W. GLEASON, M. D. A magnificent volume abounding in important information, and elegantly illustrated. One agent took 100 orders in one week. Price and terms to suit the times. For circulars address H. N. McKINNEY & Co., 16 N. 7th St., Phila. 11-4t

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE
HISTORY OF THE
GRANGE MOVEMENT,
OR THE
Farmers' War Against Monopolies!
Being a full and authentic account of the struggles of the American farmers against the extortions of the Railroad Companies, with a history of the rise and progress of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry. It sells at sight. Send for Specimen pages and terms to Agents, and see why it sells faster than any other book. Address, NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Philadelphia, Pa. 11-4t

DR. PIERCE'S ALT. EXT. OF GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY
cures all **Humors** from the worst **Scrofula** to a common **Blotch** or **Pimple.** From two to six bottles are warranted to cure **Salt Rheum** or **Tetter, Pimples on Face, Boils, Erysipelas** and **Liver Complaint.** Six to twelve bottles, warranted to cure **Scrofulous Swellings** and **Sores** and all **Skin and Blood Diseases.** By its wonderful **Pectoral** properties it will cure the most severe recent or lingering **Cough** in half the time required by any other medicine and is perfectly safe, loosening cough, soothing irritation, and relieving soreness. Sold by all Druggists. **R. V. PIERCE, M. D., World's Dispensary,** Buffalo, N. Y.
11-4t

Groceries and Provisions.

GROCERIES!

YOU CAN BUY THE
BEST
AND
CHEAPEST
GROCERIES
PROVISIONS,
TEAS,
SPICES,
and all other goods in that line of
SECHLER & CO
We keep a large stock, great variety and good goods, and deal only in what belongs to th REGULAR GROCERY BUSINESS]
We are the only
STRICTLY GROCERY HOUSE
IN CENTRE COUNTY
We take all kinds of country produce, and GUARANTEE POSITIVELY to do better with you on GROCERIES and all other goods in our line than you can do with any other store. CALL AND SEE US.
SECHLER & CO.
BUSH HOUSE BLOCK, BELLEFONTE.
5 31-tf

WOODRING & CO.
(Successors to D. H. Ruhl,)
ALLEGHENY STREET, BELLEFONTE, PA.
MESSRS. WOODRING & CO. have entirely re-stocked their store with the very best assortment of
GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,
&c., &c., which they offer at
PRICES WHICH DEFY COMPETITION!
☞Remember the place—D. H. Ruhl's old stand. 5-39-1y

RETAIL PRICE LIST.

BURNSIDE & THOMAS,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
JOBBING
And Commission Merchants!

Salt by the barrel	3.25
Salt by the sack	2.25
White Sugar..	13cts per pound
Men's Stoga boots	3.75 per pair
Men's Moose boots	3.50 per pair
Horse blankets	1.75 a peice
Men's Shirts	1.00 a piece
Army Pantaloons	2.75 a pair
Best double thick tobacco	35cts per bar
Best Navy tobacco	50 cts a bar

We are Wanamaker & Brown's agents and will furnish customers with any kind of clothes they want at Philadelphia prices.
We have the largest stock of Merchandise ever brought here. Cellar room and up stairs all full. Call and see for yourself and
SAVE FROM 20 to 50 PER CENT.
The highest market prices paid for butter, eggs, grain &c.
50 Different Kinds Men's Gloves.
BURNSIDE & THOMAS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

$78 A WEEK TO AGENTS, Fastest selling article out. Three valuable samples for ten cents. J BRIDE, 767 Broadway, New York. 11-4t

144 SCHOOL TEACHERS WANTED to engage during the Spring and Summer in a business PAYING $150 PER MONTH in their own counties. Address ZIEGLER & McCURDY, Philadelphia, Pa. 11-4t

"PSYCHOMANCY, OR SOUL CHARMING." How either sex may fascinate and gain the love and affections of any person they choose, instantly. This simple mental acquirement all can possess, free, by mail, for 25 cents, together with a marriage guide, Egyptian Oracle, Dreams, Hints to Ladies, Wedding-Night Shirts, &c. A queer book. Address T. WILLIAM & CO., Pub's, Phila. Pa. 11-4t

For
COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS.
AND ALL THROAT DISEASES,
Use
WELLS' Carbolic Tablets,
PUT UP ONLY IN BLUE BOXES.
A TRIED AND SURE REMEDY.
Sold by Druggists. 11-4w

COURT PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the Hon. Charles A. Mayer, President of the court of common Pleas, in the 25th Judicial District, consisting of the counties of Centre, Clinton, and Clearfield, and the Honorable W. W. Love and the Honorable Henry Dopp, Associate Judges, in Centre county, having issued their precept, bearing date the 11th day of March, A. D. 1874, to me directed for holding a court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace in Bellefonte, for the county of Centre, and to commence on the 4th Monday of April next, being the 27th day of April, 1874 and to continue two weeks.

Notice is hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Aldermen and Constables of said county of Centre, that they be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations, and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertains to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of Centre county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Bellefonte, the 11th day of Mar. in the year of our Lord, 1874, and in the ninety-eighth year of the Independence of the United States.

10-4t B. F. SHAFFER Sheriff.

THE OREAD
OF
Mt. Carroll Seminary,
IS one of the BEST EDUCATIONAL PERIODICALS that comes to our table. As an exponent of one of the first Institutions in the West, it should be in the hands of every family where there is a daughter to educate. Let every one who would select an Institution to patronize, send a three cent stamp and receive a sample copy of the "OREAD" and a large, HANDSOME LITHOGRAPH of the SEMINARY AND GROUNDS free. ADDRESS, PRINCIPAL Mt. CARROLL SEMINARY, CARROLL Co., Ill. 10-1y

MERCHANTS HOTEL,
CUMMINGS & MAUGLE,
FOURTH ST.,
A FEW DOORS ABOVE MARKET,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
The accomodations at the "Merchants" are first class and prices moderate. 6-9-1y

Furniture.

NEW FURNITURE STORE!
JOHN BRECHBILL,
Manufacturer and dealer in
FURNITURE
SPRING ST., BELLEFONTE, PA.,
HAS COMPLETED HIS ELEGANT
NEW STORE
And has now on hand the best assortment of
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
EVER OFFERED IN THIS CITY.
A very fine selection of WALL PAPER, will always be found at low prices. v6n10-tf

FURNITURE WAREROOM.
HOWARD STREET, BELLEFONTE, PA.
BUREAUS,
SOFAS,
LOUNGES,
HAT RACKS,
WHAT-NOTS,
EXTENSION TABLES,
CHAIRS,
STANDS,
STOOLS, &c.,
of every description, quality and price, for sale cheaper than at any other establishment of the kind in Central Penn'a.
UNDERTAKER.
Ready-made Coffins, of all sizes and prices kept constantly on hand. Also Coffins manufactured to order.
v6n10-tf H. P. HARRIS.

Tobacco and Segars.

NATIONAL TOBACCO STORE,
IN BASEMENT OF THE NEW FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING,
Bellefonte, Pa.,
R. C. CHEESMAN,
PROPRIETOR,
Keeps constantly on hand, the very best assortment of
CHOICE CIGARS,
TOBACCO
of all brands and qualities,
PIPES, SNUFF,
AND ALL KINDS OF SMOKERS' FINDINGS
☞The proprietor cordially invites his old friends and the public generally to give him a call. 6-4-1y

Prospectus.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE

FOR THE

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

THE ONLY

REPUBLICAN NEWSPAPER

IN CENTRE COUNTY.

☞It gives all the Local News.

☞It gives all the Political News.

☞It gives all the State News.

☞It gives the market reports.

☞It gives the latest improvements of agriculture.

It has the greatest variety of

READING MATTER

[of any paper published in

CENTRE COUNTY.

Published every Wednesday, and now has a

LARGER CIRCULATION

than any other

PAPER PUBLISHED IN CENTRE COUNTY.

Terms: $2.00 In Advance.

THE

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

POWER PRESS

JOB PRINTING OFFICE,

BUSH HOUSE BLOCK, HIGH ST.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

This Office having been recently furnished with a large stock of New Material, we are now prepared to do Job Work of

EVERY DESCRIPTION,

ON SHORT NOTICE.

Special attention is given to

SALE BILLS,

BOOK - WORK,

and

PRINTING IN COLORS.

☞ All orders will receive prompt attention.

Address all orders to

E. T. & R. P. TUTEN,

Bellefonte Pa.

Miscellaneous

NOTICE.

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE

SPECIAL TAXES.

May 1, 1874, to April 30, 1875.

The LAW of December 24, 1872, requires every person engaged in any business, avocation, or employment which renders him liable to a Special Tax to PROCURE AND PLACE CONSPICUOUSLY IN HIS ESTABLISHMENT OR PLACE OF BUSINESS a stamp denoting the payment of said SPECIAL TAX for the Special Tax year beginning May 1, 1874, before commencing or continuing business after April 30, 1874.

The taxes embraced within the Provisions of the Law above quoted are the following, viz:

Rectifiers	$200.00
Dealers, retail liquor	25.00
Dealers, wholesale liquor	100.00
Dealers in malt liquors, wholesale	50.00
Dealers in malt liquors, retail	20.00
Dealers in leaf tobacco	25.00
Retail dealers in leaf tobacco	500 00
And on sales of over $1,000, fifty cents for every dollar in excess of 1,000.	
Dealers in manufactured tobacco	5.00
Manufacture of stills	50.00
And for each still manufactured	20.00
And for each worm manufactured	20.00
Manufacturers of tobacco	10 00
Manufacturers of cigars	10.00
Peddlers of tobacco, first class (more than two horses)	50.00
Pendlers of tobacco, second class (two horses	25.00
Peddlers of tobacco, third class (one horse)	15.00
Peddlers of tobacco, fourth class (on foot or public conveyance)	10.00
Brewers of less than 500 barrels	50.00
Brewers of 500 barrels or more	100.00

Any person, so liable, who shall fail to comply with the foregoing requirements will be subject to severe penalties.

Persons or firms liable to pay any of the Special Taxes named above must apply to John H. Burrows, Collector of Internal Revenue at Williamsport, Pa., and pay for and procure the Special Tax Stamp or Stamps they need, prior to May 1, 1874, and without further notice.

J. W. DOUGLASS,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
Washington, D. C., February 16, 1874.

I will visit the following places to receive taxes, Bellefonte April 29th 1864, and Philipsburg April 30th, 1874.

JOHN H. BURROWS,
10-3t. Collector.

NOTICE.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing a certain note from John P. De Hass, for one hundred and four dollars, as I have a just and legal defence to the same.

HERMAN PRINCE,
10 3-t. Curtain township.

WANTED.—A first class wagon-maker. Apply by letter or in person to

W. H. MUSSER,
9 4t *. Milesburg, Pa.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Notice is hereby given that I have this day bought from Levi W. Ricku, the following personal property, which is in use in log camp on Field Run, Centre Co., Pa.: Four Teams and Harnesses, or eight head of Horses, one Two-horse Lumber Wagon, one pair Bob Sleighs, two Cook Stoves, two Wood Stoves, Bedding and Camp Equipage, Trailing Chains, Grabs, Blacksmithing Tools, Axes, Cant Hooks, Saws, &c., and all the Personal Property on the premises on Field Run, in or about the log camp, and that I shall leave the same on said premises, in the possession of whomsoever I may elect, during my pleasure. THOMAS TOSIER.

Signed this 26th of Feb., 1874. 9-3t

PHILADELPHIA
Surgeons' Bandage Institute,
14 NORTH NINTH STREET.

NOTICE, second truss store above Market. B. C. EVERETT'S Patent Graduating Pressure Truss has cured rupture of 58 years' standing Elastic Abdominal Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Anus Bandages, Suspensories, Crutches, Deformity Instruments. 40 years' experience. Lady attendant. 5-45-1y

---

103,105, 107 North Second St.,

PHILADELPHIA, February 18, 1874.

We beg to inform you, that we are prepared to offer for your inspection, our usual assortment of

MILLINERY GOODS

consisting of the NEWEST SHAPES in STRAW, SILK and FANCY HATS, BONNETS, &c., VELVETS, FLOWERS, CRAPES, SILK GOODS, FEATHERS, BLONDES, RIBBONS, RUCHES, BRAIDS, ORNAMENTS, &c., &c.

We shall be happy to wait on you at or store, or receive your orders. 8-4t

Yours, very respectfully, H. WARD.

BLATCHLEY'S

Improved cucumber wood pump, Tasteless, Durable, Efficient and Cheap. The best Pump for the least money. Attention is especially invited to Blatchley's Patent Improved Bracket and New Drop Valve, which can be withdrawn without removing the Pump, or disturbing the joints. Also, the Copper Chamber, which never cracks or scales, and will outlast any other.

For sale by dealers and the trade generally. Inquire for Blatchley's Pump, and if not for sale in your town, send direct to

Chas. G. Blatchley, Manufact'r,
10 3-m. 506 Commerce St., Phila.

Leather, &c.

ABRAHAM SUSSMAN,

DEALER IN

ALL KINDS OF LEATHER,

FRENCH AND DOMESTIC,

SHOE FINDINGS

of every description constantly on hand

HIDES,
CALFSKINS and SHEEPSKINS

IN THE RAW,

BOUGHT FOR CASH.

THE GREATEST VARIETY OF

TRUNKS AND VALISES

IN THE CITY.

CLOVER AND TIMOTHY

BOUGHT AND SOLD AT ALL TIMES.

It is impossible to fix a price upon seed without seeing it. Farmers will please remember this and bring their seed along with them when they want to sell. If you fail to do this, although you may have the best of seed, you may get only the price paid for an inferior quality. Bring along your seed and we will pay you the highest market price.

BUSH'S ARCADE, BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.
5-41-6m

JOHN I. RANKIN'S AGENCY.

FIRE INSURANCE AGENCY!

Established 1871. Established 1871.

THE BEST AMERICAN COMPANIES.

THE BEST ENGLISH COMPANIES.

☞POLICIES WRITTEN ON APPLICATION AT EQUITABLE RATES.☜

CALL AND SEE US.

Office---"National Bank" Building!

REAL ESTATE!

TIMBER LANDS A Specialty!

HOUSES IN BELLEFONTE FOR SALE!

LOTS IN BELLEFONTE FOR SALE!

☞Seven (7) Dwelling Houses in Bellefonte for Rent—Rents from $75 to $150 per year.

Also, Ten (10) Rooms in the most desirable portion of Bellefonte, suitable for Offices or Societies' Rooms.

Office---"National Bank Building,"

BELLEFONTE, PA.

TALMAGE,
SPURGEON.

T. De Witt Talmage is editor of "The Christian at Work" C. H. Spurgeon, Special Contributor. They write for no other paper in America. Three magnificent Chromos. Pay larger commission than any other paper. CHROMOS ALL READY. No Sectarianism. No Sectionalism. One agent recently obtained 380 subscriptions in eighty hours absolute work. Sample copies and circulars sent free.

AGENTS WANTED.

H. W. ADAMS Publisher 102 Chambers Street, New York.

For Sale or To Let.

FOR RENT.—The new Cleveland-stone front building, on the old jail site, opposite the Court House, containing 16 rooms and all the modern improvements. Will rent one side for law-offices. Apply to

8-4t CHAS. MCAFFERTY.

WAGONS FOR SALE.—The undersigned has on hand some first-class two-horse wagons which they will dispose of for cash.—They intend keeping on hand wagons of the most improved style and finish. Persons wishing a first-class wagon will do well to call and examine their stock before purchasing elsewhere.

GEO. RIDER & SON,
6-8-tf Central City, Centre co., Pa.

LOTS FOR SALE.—A valuable lot, part of the old jail property, opposite the Court House; also two lots on Curtin street, East of residence of Robert Valentine; also, five lots on Allegheny street adjoining Robert Valentine on the North; also, four on same street, adjoining the new residence of James T. Hale; also two lots on Spring street near S. S. Lyons' residence; also, four lots on Linn street, adjoining property of Dr. Hayes, and four others on same street, opposite; four on Lamb street, one on Bishop, upon which is erected a good, new stable. Apply to

8-4t CHAS. McCAFFERTY.

FOR SALE OR RENT!

A WIRE MILL AND SPIRAL SPRING FACTORY, together with an excellent

WATER POWER!

ALL NEW AND IN PERFECT ORDER!

Situate on Logan's Branch just above Valentine's Forges, about one-half mile from Bellefonte. Also as much land as may be desired for the use of said Factory. For sale or rent. TERMS EASY. Inquire of

CHAS. McCAFFERTY, Owner,
or A. O. Furst, Bellefonte, Pa.

☞Two other water powers adjoining, unimproved, with land sufficient for any manufacturing purpose. 6-8-tf.

Shaving Saloons.

M. S. GRAHAM, Fashionable Barber, in Basement of the Conrad House Bellefonte Pa. The best of Razors, sharp and keen, always on hand. He guarantees a SHAVE without either pulling or pain. Perfumery, Hair Oil, Hair Restoratives, Paper Collars, &c., constantly on hand. ja12'73.1y.

VICK'S
FLORAL GUIDE
FOR 1874.

200 pages; 500 Engravings, and Colored Plate. Published Quarterly, at 25 Cents a Year. A German edition at the same price.

Address JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.
9-3t

Philadelphia Advertisements

W. H. LOYD, WILSON LOYD

W. H. LOYD & CO.,
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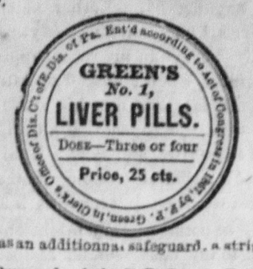

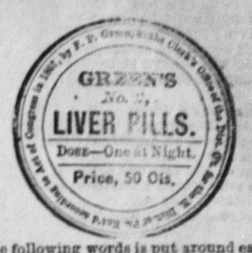

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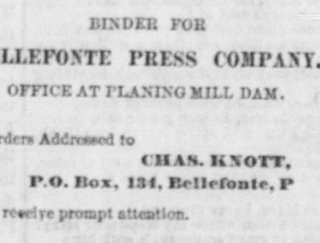

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ELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

Wednesday Morning, March 18, 1874.

Poetry.

THE RUMBILICAL TWINS.

Chang and Eng were gallant twins
  Discovered in Siam,
And Eng grew up at Sabbath School,
  While Chang he loved a slam;
A gristly rivet joined the twain,
  The which would not unscrew,
So pious Eng was always slain
  When Chang got on a slew.

In politics Eng was a Whig,
  And Chang a Democrat,
And when they held an argument
  It ended in a spat.
And often when the vote was close,
  And both sides scored a brother,
The court decided, viva voce,
  They must contest each other.

Poor Eng he loved a Quaker maid
  Who would not roost with Changy,
Because he came to bed so drunk
  And said his prayers so slangy;
They compromised, and took a pair.
  And lived in great dejection,—
The brothers wanted a divorce,
  The sisters a dissection.

And Eng loved to sing a hymn,
  And Chang to fight a chicken;
Whenever Eng exhorted Chang
  He got a martyr's lickin';
If in the church Eng led his class
  'Twould make an angel kick up,
To see the one with unction pray,
  The t'other sleep and hiccup.

They called a hundred surgeons in
  To pass the righteous sentence,
If 'twould be safe to take a knife
  And cut their own acquaintance.
The Doctors of their hygiene fell
  And came to this solution;
'Twas an action 'twixt the Little Belt
  And the navel Constitution.

At last Chang could not sleep at all,
  So much he was a soaker.
And kept his brother sitting up
  To while him at draw poker;
And when he died the wretch remarked:
  "The Lord must raise our bodies—
And I shall have all Eng's reward,
  And likewise all those toddies."

The ladies sold the frail remains
  To serve a human mission:
The Doctors beat Sir Barnum out
  And gave an exhibition;
They found the belt a derrick was,
  Two sacks—one thin, one thicker—
And Eng had to brace the beam,
  While Chang contained the liquor.

Hence one remarked upon the chain
  With gravity rabbinical,
That on one side, at least, the strain
  Must be ascribed rumbilical,
And so the outer verdict was
  Put down with all sincerity;
Their fathers had been Siamese twins,
  With such unlike posterity.

THE GIFT OF A ROSE.

BY GEORGE D. PRENTICE.

I send thee, Mary, a sweet young rose,
That bright with the hues of sunset glows;
In beauty, alas, it is frail and brief,
It will come to thee with a withered leaf,
But the fervent kiss that my earnest lips
Have left for thee on its crimson tips,
Will not from the fading flower depart,
But come all fresh to thy lips and heart,
For oh, 'tis a breath of the love and trust
That will live when our lips and our hearts are dust

Mary, dear Mary, pray love this flower,
Let it have for thy heart a spell of power;
For I plucked it fresh from its lovely stalk,
On the blooming edge of that garden walk,
Where we strayed together so deeply blest,
When the sun was in the golden west,
And murmured our loves in burning words,
With none to hear but the flowers and birds,
And lingered long on the dear, sweet spot;
While our warm hearts kissed, though our lips did not.

Mary, dear Mary, my thoughts still cleave
To each memory sweet of that blessed eve,
To each tone more dear than the sweetest lute,
To each vow we breathed when our lips were mute,
To the wild, deep thrill through each trembling frame,
From fingers warmed with pulse of flame,
To each gentle tear, to each gentle sob,
To each sigh that told of the heart's deep throb, throb,
Aye, these memories dwell in the soul of mine,
Oh, Mary dear, do they live in thine?

Mary, dear Mary, I pray thee say,
Do the roses bloom where thy steps now stray?
Do they look at morn on the sky's soft blue
Through the trembling tears of the early dew?
When I come to thee will they smile to greet
Thy lover's steps with their perfume sweet?
Will they list at eve to our tender vows?
Will they weave their wreaths for our gentle brows?
And when at last we are doomed to part,
Will they breathe a sigh for each breaking heart?

Mary, dear Mary, I fain would know,
Do thy heart's sweet flowers keep their fresh young glow?
Are their eyes yet turned on the skies above?
Do they glitter still with the dew of love?
Has no blighting frost, has no bitter blast
Cold, cold o'er their buds and their blossoms past?
If my name is said, are their leaves yet stirred
To the olden thrill at the cherished word?
And say, oh say, will those dear heart flowers,
Still bloom for me in the Eden bowers?

Our Story Teller.

STATIRA.

No romance had ever come to me. None. I was old, but young—twenty only. But my sisters were both married, and I was left at home alone. It was not the marrying I cared for, but the romance. Papa would pat my head and call me his own little girl still.

It came, the romance, on the most prosy of our home days. A strange gentleman met with an accident, almost at our door and was brought in for help and shelter. It proved to be Ralph Beaton, one the Beatons of the next county, Clearfield; but they were strangers to us until then.

The days went on, and he said it was I who had nursed him back to life. I! No eyes ever looked into mine as his did; grateful, thrilling brown eyes they were, that made mine fall. He began to address me as 'little sunshine' whenever I went into the room, and when he grew better and I read and sang to him, he took to calling me 'little comfort' and 'heart's delight.' It was only a short time after that, that he asked me to be his wife.

My father and mother expressed surprise at the offer one to the other. It was so 'hasty,' they said; they thought he had made up his mind too quickly. But they were pleased and proud of it; they had learned to like Mr. Beaton, and he was very well off, though his branch was not the head of the family. It was a far better offer than they ever expected of me; quite different from the marriages Bella and Nancy had made. The one's husband was a merchant in Philadelphia; and the other's an artist, and though he painted charmingly, he had not made much headway yet in the world of fame.

Intrusive friends called Mr. Beaton a 'prize.' Well, he was mine. Without flirting or angling, or any other small detestable arts, I had won him fairly. I could hardly believe in my own happiness, sometimes, when I looked up into his handsome face and met his smile. You know what it is to feel that a thing is too good to be true, and how it is almost a relief if a bit of trouble comes with it, because then it seems as if it might really be possible, really might endure. And so my bliss seemed almost like a dream and unstable, until one day Ralph put a little alloy into it by telling me he had loved some one else before he saw me. I think he felt that it was honorable to tell me this.

'And why did you not marry her?' I asked with a pang.

'Oh, she would none of me!' he replied lightly. 'I had not the shadow of a chance. You see I was mistaken when I thought she cared for me. It was not to be, so I came away; and fate led me straight to you, little Janie. You won't ever give me up, will you?'

'No, I never will give you up, Ralph!' I said, and registered it in my heart like a vow. How dared she slight him. He should find one heart at least as true as steel. Somehow I felt more at ease, more sure of Ralph Beaton after this confidence, which, nevertheless you perceive, had its bitter end.

During his illness I had written several times for him to his mother; she was ill herself then, and was unable to journey to him. When he was able to write he told her of our engagement. Upon that she had sent a beautiful letter; and now she was urging his return. An uncle of his had died suddenly during Ralph's absence, and there had been other changes. Mr. Beaton was the family's head, but his money all went to his daughter, and not to his nephew, Ralph. But he was an only child, and sufficiently well off before; his mother being a widow. 'Come at once, and bring Jane with you,' urged Mrs. Beaton. 'You cannot tell how I long to know her.'

It was not possible then for my mother to go with me; but Ralph asked whether she thought she could entrust her child to any who would take of her as he would. So they sent me with him and our old servant maid Susan—and Mrs. Beaton's carriage met us at the train.

It was a beautiful afternoon in late August when we reached Beaton place. Ralph's mother, a tall, gentle, pale, stately lady, came down the steps to the carriage door. She folded me in her arms and kissed me, then put me a little from her, with a questioning, eager look, ending it with a little sigh and another kiss. I hardly know why, but I began to wish that I was tall and slender and stately too; perhaps it was because it seemed fitting that so the mistress of Beaton Place should be. This feeling grew upon me afterwards when Ralph showed me the old portraits of the grand, beautiful ladies who had been numbered among his ancestry.

Ralph and his mother had a hundred things to talk about; and as we sat around the supper table, they were speaking of his uncle's sudden death.

'And Statira is alone in the old mansion,' said Mrs. Beaton.

'Statira here!' exclaimed Ralph. I, should have expected her to—. But this,' he broke of, 'postpones her marriage, probably, to some—indefinate period.'

'There seems to be no prospec to any marriage,' replied the mother. 'Mr. Innes was a great favorite with your uncle, but he has not visited Statire since her father's death.'

'The base scoundrel, if he has deserted her!' muttered Ralph fiercely.

'Oh, we cannot tell on which side the responsibility lies, you know,' said Mrs. Beaton, lightly. 'I imagine she has refused him now that she is her own mistress. You must go over to Statira's tomorrow, my dear, with Ralph,' she said turning to me. 'I want you to see the old place; and you will be sure to like my niece.'

I thought to myself what a strange, old-fashioned name Statire was, and wondered whether it was from the Bible. It seemed, as if its owner should rank with Queen Vashti and the Queen of Sheba. Many times during the evening I found myself wondering about this Statire, who would soon be my cousin; and as my eyes roamed around the grate Beaton drawing room, with its lofty ceilings, its magnificent frescoes, and its air of grand loneliness, I thought what a comfort it would be if Statire should prove a loving companion and friend.

The next morning Ralph took me to her. Mrs. Beaton had not gone out since her illness. Beaton Hall, the grand place of the Beaton family and residence of its head (this Statira was at its head now,) was close by. We crossed the lawn and the home grounds, and thence through a little copse of silver elms, into a pretty grassy lane, where a few steps brought us to a small gate half hidden by sweet briar.

'I dont' believe this gate has been openedall the summer long,' said Ralph pushing aside the tangle of blossom and briar; 'but this is the way I always used to come, this will take us direct in to the garden. Statira is very fond of gardening, and if we should find her here, you will get acquainted ten times sooner than if you began ceremoniously in doors."

We were already beginning to pass clump of beautiful shrubs and trees, and soon burst into a perfect field of flower-beds. Standing with the pruning scissors in her hand was a young lady, clipping leaves and twigs from a rose tree. Her back was towards us; but there was no need for me to see her face to feel she was a true Beaton, tall graceful, and queenly.

'Statira! Statira!' called Ralph, as we neared her. She did not start, but turned, as if accustomed to his voice and came to meet us with the sweetest smile of welcome I ever saw. That was my first revelation of her—coming down the garden path to meet us, habited in the deepest black; a lady of high-bred beauty, stately and gracious, with what should have been radiant brightness, but was toned down to gentle sweetness by the grief and care she had been passing through.

Ralph took both her hands in his, in cousinly greeting, and they stood so for a moment. Then he drew her toward me.

'And here is a little girl, Statira, who cares enough for me to have promised to marry me by-and-by.'

'I have heard of this little girl,' she said, 'and she must have her welcome!' And then she kissed me softly on my forehead and my heart went out to her.

I turned aside a few stens, lingering by a great bush of verbena, and pressing its fragrant leaves between my palms, for I thought they might have family affairs to talk of. But they followed me almost immediately, and Statira with her own hands gathered me a bouquet of roses, while Ralph looked on well pleased.

'I believe I have clipped all the thorns off,' she said, as she handed them to me in her sweet and gracious way.

'And have torn your own hands!' I cried, regretfully.

'Oh, I always wear amor!' she replied showsng her gloves.

'When will you wear bridal roses, cousin mine?' asked Ralph, rather abruptly.

'Never,' said Statira, looking as fair and proud as the huntress Diana herself.

'But—Mr. Innes?' began Ralph in an eager sort of way. 'I thought—I fancied—' he broke off abruptly.

'You have always had a great many fancies, cousin Ralph,' said Statira, smiling upon him. 'And the last, the sweetest and the truest is your fancy for this Jane of ours.'

And then, as if to end the subject, she led us on through the garden, among her tall white lilies and scarlet rhododendrons, pointing out each moment her favorite flowers. How I did wish my mother could have seen this grand, old-fashioned garden. It would have rejoiced her dear tired soul so, for it was like gardens she had described to me in stories of her childhood.

Our morning call was but a brief one; but it struck deep into my memory. I never can forget Statira as I saw her that first day, moving queen-like beneath the shadow of the trees her ancestors, of generations gone, had planted.

Who was Mr. Innes, I asked of Ralph as we strolled homeward through the lane; and his brow clouded as he answered me. A wealthy man of high position who had been deeply in love with Statira, and whom it was her father's great wish he should marry.

'But whom she did not love?—was that it, Ralph?'

'I suppose so. She said just a word to me now—that he did not 'suit' her.'

'Some one like yourself would suit her, Ralph,' said I, in my foolish fancy.

'No, no,' was the hasty answer. 'I suit only you, Janie.'

And no man on earth should have a truer lover, I thought; nothing but death should part him and me.

Statira became my friend and fortress. There was a sort of grand generosity about her that seemed to enfold and help me whenever I needed it. In all kinds of little vexatious trifles, she was my refuge. When I did not know how to dress for a dinner party; when I was uncertain what kind of ceremony to observe in the drawing room when the great ceremonious people of the country crowded it; and worst; though most indefinable of all, when I feared a lurking disappointment in Ralph's mother's eyes as she looked at me, as if somehow I was falling short of her standard, and should always fall short of it. Statira was there a great deal, ever ready to counsel and shield me—for I was shy and timid amid this class of society that I had not been used to.

But one day, going by the half-closed library door, I heard Statira's voice within talking to Mrs Beaton. The words reached me.

'She is a good, true little girl, Aunt Bessy, and one can see how thoroughly she loves him. Oh, she will make him an excellent wife!'

'Yes, but not quite what we thought he would have chosen, my dear,' answered Mrs. Beaton, in a slow, soft tone of regret.

I sped on through the hall, and heard no more; at the door, I ran into Ralph's arms, who was just entering.

'Oh, Ralph!' I cried, impulsively, 'I am not good enough for you! I am not good enough!'

'Too good, my darling; you are too good by far!' he said, never asking why I had so spoken. 'But now see what I have brought you, Jane.'

He opened a small purple case. It held my engagement ring, a hoop of diamonds, as dazzlingly bright as though they had caught all the sunbeams of a century and been crystalized. He put it on, and away went all my misgiving; he thought me good enough; there was comfort in that.

By this time I had learned to go at will through copse, and lane, and garden to find Statira; and she met me always with that welcoming smile. I leaned upon her stronger nature, and found a fascination in making her my confidante, retracing for her all the narrow paths of my past life, and telling her all my foolish little dreams and fancies. And one afternoon, walking with her in her grounds, in the very fullness of unreserve, I told her how Ralph had loved some one before he met me—some one who had not cared for him at all.

'Do you suppose it could be Miss Dane?' I asked, referring to a young, coquettish lady who often came there, and who always scanned me with her impertinent blue eyes.

Statira did not seem to hear. She was looking straight ahead at the pale purple clouds in the west, with a strange, raptured expression in her eyes. She was always fond of beauteous sunsets.

'Statira, do you think it could have been Kate Dane? She does all she can to get Ralph away from me, even now.'

Statira started slightly at the repeated question. 'Kate Dane! Oh no; I feel sure Ralph never cared for any one so frivolous as Kate Dane. I would not wonder more about it, Janie. Whoever it was, since Ralph has forgotten her, you can well afford to do so too.'

It was true. Statira always comforted me.

Thus Statira was my confidante, but I was not hers, nor did I dream of seeking to be. I really believe she would seemed less of a refuge had she told me all her thoughts, great and small, as I told her mine. In default of actual knowledge, I pleased myself with weaving in fancy one romance after another about her, in each of which she was to marry some great hero some day, and live happily forever after at Beaton Hall, as beautiful and stately a dame as any Beaton that ever went before her.

The time came for me to go home. We were to be married very shortly, and my mother wanted me for the preparations. The day before my departure Mrs. Beaton, took me up stairs to show me certain of the Beaton heirlooms which would be mine when I became mistress. Some curiously engraved old plate with the crest on it; some web-like lace; and some rare, beautiful china. There were a few family jewels—few but valuable—a handsome diamond brooch and ear rings, a set of sapphires, and a single great pearl, which had no setting at all, but lay in its bed of violet velvet, softly luminous, like a fairy moon.

'Ah, if I only looked like Statira?' I said, with impulsive regret. 'Then how well those saphires would become me.'

'Yes,' said Mrs. Beaton, 'I lent them to Statira on one occasion, and she certainly looked like an empress.'

Not long did I linger even to admire the jewels, for Ralph had called after me when we went up stairs, saying he was going to Statira's and I might follow as soon as I had got through. 'Vanity Fair!' But hasten though it seemed to me that I did, he had been gone an hour when I ran through the silver elms. He was standing at the little gate with Statira, evidently saying good-by.

'Here I come!' I cried gaily. 'Why, what makes you both look so pale? Have you seen a ghost?'

'Nothing more alarming than yourself, dear,' said Statira, smiling.

I glanced at Ralph, and noticed something green stuck in his buttonhole.

'How doleful!' I exclaimed. 'A sprig of rue! Could you not give him anything brighter than that, Statira? I can do better for him myself.' And, pulling the rue from its place, I replaced it with a cluster of white and pink buds sweet and fragrant, that I had snatched from their tree in passing.

'That is right,' said Statira, gently. 'Be sure always to turn his clouds into sunbeams, Janie.'

We came away in silence. Ralph seemed out of sorts, and I—I was pondering why Statira and he looked so pale, so strange, when I found them. Why should I care, I asked myself. And yet it haunted me. It seemed as if an uneasy, dreadful fear was going to creep into my heart, a fear that somehow, some where in this life, or in some vague, mysterious one gone, Ralph had loved Statira. I strove resolutely to shut it out; I said to myself it must be nonsense; I would not glance at it willingly a second time; people did not fall in love with their cousins; and before we entered our own door Ralph had called me again his own sweet briar Janie.

So I returned home to see about the wedding things; and Ralph's letters were fond and frequent.

Have I lingered over my story up to this point? It is because thus far, I had nothing to record that could make me feel regret or remorse. But the hour came in which I sowed the seeds of both.

I had not heard from Ralph for a week and was thinking it strange, when he appeared at our house without warning. The shades of evening were falling, and I happened to be alone. The change in him struck me—worn, pale, not a bit like his cheerful self. He greeted me more like a brother than a lover; and there was a great gentleness in his eyes.

'Are you Ralph?—my Ralph?' I exclaimed impulsively, in my surprise.

'I don't know, Janie.'

With this strange reply, he sat down before me, while to my very soul there crept a chill as of some dreadful presentiment. I did not dare to ask further; and we sat looking at each other in the dim twilight of the evening. Then he spoke.

He spoke. Ralph, my own lover, my husband to be, told me again the old story, which I had almost buried out of mind, about the lady he had loved before me, and how he had gone from her because of her indifference.

'But she was not indifferent, Janie,' he said; 'it was all a mistake. She loved me all the time!'

I comprehended in a moment all that was required of me, and all that he hesitated to ask; and I shivered as I met what seemed like a little flash of hope in his eyes.

'Has she sent you to demand your freedom?' I asked coldly.

'Good heavens, no, Janie! She does not dream of my telling you this!'

I glanced around the faded room with its poor furnishings. A sewing machine stood in the corner with some dainty work upon it, meant for me to wear as a bride. I thought of the disappointment of my father and mother, and the comfort they took in my prospects. And then I thought of the other home, of luxury, of love with Ralph; must I give up my chance of these, because of the caprice of some girl who would thrust me forth from the place I had won, to enshrine herself within it? I loved Ralph, and he loved me; or else everything under Heaven was a lie. But I sat there, never answering, wondering what I could say to retain him. Ralph did not help me by so much as one fond look.

Then, with the vividness of lightning, there flashed into my mind that day when Ralph made me promise I would never give him up—and I acted upon it. Swayed by passion, by jealousy, and love, I caught by that one straw, that promise of fidelity, at which to float back into my harbor of peace. It was right, oh, it was right to try to keep my happiness, and, with sudden tears, I laid my head on Ralph's shoulder, sobbing violently.

'Oh, Ralph, I cannot give you up; I cannot give you up. You made me promise never to give you up.'

He folded me in his arms, speaking gently.

'Did I? And do you love me so much, little Janie? Then I never will ask you to give me up. Have I grieved you so much? You have always been true to me, little one, and I will be true to you.'

And so I conquered, and no one ever knew by how narrow a thread I had escaped desertion and heart-break. Ralph got away again to the train unseen by the household; and his strange visit was not known.

We were married in December; and I bade good-by to my father, my mother, to the plain, faded rooms, and the colorless life. The cold white snow shrouded the earth when I got to Beaton Place the second time; but there were warm, glowing fires within, and a sweet welcome awaiting us from Ralph's mother, now beginning to grow feeble. It had been arranged that she should stay in the house and occupy the apartments in the wing. I missed Statira's greeting. She was away, spending the winter at a distance.

It was a pleasant winter to me. Ralph was constantly kind and attentive, and I believed that I made him perfectly happy. Mrs. Beaton would have most graciously resigned the housekeeping into my hands—it had been so understood—but I did not care for housekeeping, and Ralph said I should be free from it if I liked. There was a good deal of gaiety around, and I enjoyed the novelty of taking the lead in that. As Mr. Beaton's bride, I was first and foremost with them all. I, little Jane, to have arrived at this! The Beaton portraits put me to shame no longer, for I wore my silks and velvets and the family jewels, and held my head as high as if I had been born to be tall and queenly.

In the spring Nancy and her artist husband paid us a visit. I had looked eagerly for their coming, and had chosen the prettiest rooms in the house for them. Ralph had gone away for a few days on business when they came. It was rather curious that he and Mr. Jarvis had never met; but Nancy had been ill at the time of our wedding, and unable to travel. Mr. Jarvis was delighted with Beaton Place; there were so many picturesque nooks in the grounds, so many charming views from the windows, that he was perpetually longing for his easel, canvass and brushes.

"I never let him carry them but once," said Nancy, laughing, "and then he packed his colors in my trunk, and some of them leaked out and spoiled my dresses! I have restricted him to pencil sketching ever since, when I travel with him.'

The family portraits were a great fascination to Mr. Jarvis. Stately, high-bred beauties, and painted by the best artists of their respective times. One, the portrait of Ralph's great grandmother, painted when she was twenty-five, he especially admired.

'There are no such faces nowadays!' he said, regretfully.

'Ah, wait till you see Statira,' I exclaimed, 'before you say that! She is just as grand and beautiful as any Beaton of them all. May be she will let you paint her portrait.'

The third day of their visit Nancy and I sat by the open wood fire, with our embroidery; Mr. Jarvis was stretched in artistic ease on a divan in the bay window. Suddenly he started up.

'Girls, here are people coming to call. A young married couple, I should judge. I never saw a handsomer pair in my life.'

We dropped our work and ran to the window.

'Why, that's Ralph,' I cried. 'Ralph and Statira!'

They were driving up the avenue in Statira's pony carriage, which it seemed had been sent to the train to meet her. Ralph arrived quite accidentally at the same time by an opposite train so they drove home together. Miss Beaton did not come in then, but went on to her own home.

Mr. and Mrs. Jarvis were taken over to Beaton Hall by me the next day. Ralph did not go; his head ached. When we came away they went into raptures over the old-fashioned grounds and the quaint grandeur of the house; and more than all, Statira herself. She was frequently with us after that; Mr. Jarvis and Nancy admired her beyond everything.

I suppose I had never known the real Statira before, for in the summer when we first met she had been a mourner and depressed. I saw now a magnificent woman; a queen of society, brilliant and haughty, but with a charm of manner running through all the haughtiness like a golden thread, which made her inexpressibly fascinating. Toward me she was sometimes gentle of old, but again there was something, almost a sternness which made me feel afraid and uneasy, and I never could quite get back into the last year's confidential ways.

Somehow I began to grow lonely in the midst of my company; a great deal more lonely than in the winter when there were only old Mrs. Beaton, Ralph and I in the house. Ralph and Statira were both passionately fond of art, and at once were on appreciative terms with Mr. Jarvis. They would hold long, wise, enthusiastic conversations about pre-Raphaelism and all the different schools of painting; and Ralph brought out his portfolios of rare old engravings and bits of foreign sketches, which he had never shown to me before, he said, as I did not care much about pictures. It surprised me to see how well Nancy fitted into this group of art lovers. She was a winsome, pretty little thing, and nestled on the sofa by her husband's side, admiring whatever he admired, and looking up at him with great, devoted brown eyes, and seemed as necessary in the discussions as any of them. But I did not take real interest in them; I suppose I had no true eye or taste for art; and the lonely feeling crept deeper into my heart, and settled there. One evening, indeed, I thought I would be like Nancy, and nestled by Ralph's side as they talked. But he was excited over an etching, and did not notice me; and it ended in my being only a stiff dumpy figure, sitting awkwardly on an ottoman.

What did I care for their arabesques and their etchings, their frescoes, their wonders of design, and effects of color? I wanted something that was slipping, or had slipped out of my life.

Another evening they were all in the library, having a sort of artist frolic, making little sketches of each other and caricatures; and the feeling of insolation grew so strong upon me—the feeling that I was hardly wanted amid them—that I crept away from them into the cold, dark drawing-room, and stood there at a window out at the night.

I do not know how long I had been there—I dare say they had not missed me—when they all came trooping in; Ralph and Jarvis holding aloft tall silver candlesticks, and the white wax lights illumined everything softly like the moonlight.

'Now, Mr. Beaton, show me the angel that looks like me!' cried Nancy, merrily.

'Here it is!' said Ralph, pointing up at

a little corner fresco; a white angel on an azure ground. 'You see the resemblance, Jarvis!'

'Yes. But here's something that takes my fancy more in the centre group,' said Mr. Jarvis. 'These two figures floating away together through the gloom.'

'People used to say they looked like us, Statira; don't you remember?' and Ralph turned towards his stately cousin. But she never answered a word.

'They remind me of Dante's lost lovers,' remarked Jarvis, simply; and there was a pause. It was broken by their catching sight of me. At last Mr. Jarvis did.

'Why, here is Jane,' he exclaimed 'standing like a fairy against the white curtain!'

Nancy put her arm through mine, and we all went back to the library. She thought me a little moody, and supposed it was I did not feel well. I was not well. S metimes a thought crossed me that I might be going to die. That evening Statira bade me good night in her very gentlest tones now so rare.

'Don't be sad, Janie. You ought to be the happiest little woman on earth!'

Everyone seemed to grow kinder after that evening, and yet I had not complained. What was there to complian of? I would not have dared to, though I knew the very heart was gone out of my life. I did not even dare to question myself, for I knew too well what shadow of uneasy fear it was that haunted me, and that had been ever since it first knocked in vain at the closed door of my heart, the day when I found Ralph and Statira at the sweetbriar gate looking at each other, pale and strange. Still more had I struggled to shun it and shut it out, since the terrible evening when I said to Ralph, 'I cannot give you up, I cannot give you up!' Was it then I made my fatal mistake? I say I did not dare ask myself.

Summer came on; and Statira was out in her garden again, and had settled down into a quiet 'lady of the manor' life. I did not go there so much as formerly. I stayed at home, and Ralph stayed with me, surrounding me with care and kindness. The Beaton's are loyal to the heart's core.

A new clergyman was called to the parish church that summer; an excellent young man, full of fervor, hard-working among the sick and poor, and with a pleasant genial manner which made him a favorite. He called at Beaton place sometimes, and sometimes met Statira there. I suppose he went to the hall, too. Seeing them together, and noticing how much interest Statira took in benevolent schemes, aiding him with her money enthusiasm, the thought came to me like a ray of light 'What if she should marry Mr. Montin!' It really seemed as if she might be happy and useful; and what a dignified and charming bishop's wife she would be if ever Mr. Montin rose to be a bishop! I thought of it till I began to believe that it would be so, and it was such a comfort; especially now, when Ralph was growing more kind and thoughtful towards me every day. Perhaps—perhaps, after all—who knows?—a wrong once done might not be a wrong always and forever. Oh, I knew what a wrong I had done them—her and my husband—in my cruel selfishness! It seemed ever to be with me; like a perpetual sense of sin for which there lies no expiation. If Statira only married happily Heaven might grant me ease in time.

Late in the autumn my baby was born, a boy, and so like his father. There was a calm, sweet season of happiness following; but that I have put away from my heart, and will not dwell on or remember. At any rate Ralph saw his son and heir—and that lasts as a comfort. If Statira never married the boy was heir.

Six months later Ralph was brought home to me dying. He had gone out to try a new horse; it threw him violently by the roadside, against a sharp, jutting piece of stone. The doctors said he was dying; his mother I and stood by his side, and heard them. The truth was all too palpable for them to attempt to conceal it.

'Good-by, dear mother,' he faintly said, 'Good-by, dear little Janie. God bless you and my boy.

And then he closed his eyes, his head sinking back, and we thought him gone; when suddenly Statira entered. Did she walk? did she fly? She came with a strong rapid motion, as if the powers of Earth could not stop her, and she bent over him, with a dreadful, piteous cry.

'Ralph! Ralph!'

His eyes opened at her voice; He looked at her with a smile of ineffable tenderness. It was the supreme moment of death and truth.

'Oh, my love, my love!' he breathed, and that was all. She put her arms around him, pressing her face and lips to his, and there he died.

How strong we mortals are to endure and still to live! I have tasted of love, of sin, of death, and of despair; and I thought that day, in my grief and my bitter repentence, that I should never look up again. It was I who had blighted their lives; It was I who ought to expiate it. But we are strong I say. Two years have gone by since then; and though my widowhood has been lonely and sad, I am not now lonely.

In losing Ralph Beaton I lost a tender, noble friend, but no lover. It seems a mockery when they call me his widow, for a voice within me cries ever, and will not be silenced, that it is not I, not I, who was his widow, bereaved and desolate, but she who dwells alone in her stately mansion, she who will never marry, who will never put off mourning, who only thinks of the day when she will die and meet him. It is she who is in very truth Ralph Beaton's wife.

I did them a terrible wrong, but I have tried to repair it. I am glad little Ralph is so exactly the image of his father, a regular Beaton, with no lineament of mine. My beautiful, noble boy! But I have called him mine for the last time, for this day I have given the child to Statira to be hers forever. She received him with glad and grateful tears. It is she who should have been the mother of Ralph Beaton's child.

Henceforth I take up my own life and go my own ways. It is arranged that I I am to marry Mr. Montin, and thus I shall put from me even the semblence of the name, the last thing in which I still usurp another's place. The world is not over for me yet. I see before me a peaceful path where the sun still shines; and a vision of a happy, useful future, and in the dark night watches when I dwell on my past selfishness, I think how much more merciful God has been to me than I deserved.

Permanent Homes.

It may be said of us, as a people that we are not yet settled. Homes we have none as they have in the old world. There a farm passes from one generation to another, and is a settled thing. Associations cling there of an ancestry that counts scores in its record. As much as can be on earth, this is an abiding-place. But here with us is no such thing. We are restless—we are not yet settled; we are yet seeking our homes. This is in consequence of our nascent condition. It becomes us to be active—to seek our fortunes, and establish ourselves. This has not yet been done, and will not be till, as a nation, we subside into quiet. When we become satisfied with our lot we shall have a home.

A home! What is a home? It is something that we take gratification in—something that will satisfy our children. Ah! there is the point—satisfies your children. Unless this is done, there is no home. We must make our homes; we must make them pleasant—make them so that the sons will be induced to stay there—will find something to attract, to keep them there; otherwise they cannot be said to be homes. Now what is wanted? I will not pretend to say, in all cases what. I need but refer to England; point to the cottages there, buried—almost literally buried—with flowers and vines, and in a landscape that is equally inviting. Here are *homes*. So the mansions of the rich are homes, in the same captivating landscape, with the same rural life around them, and around them forever. Here is permanence. Nature and art have combined to make this so.

As soon as a home is the chief place of attraction, so soon is it a home proper—a place to stay—else it is not a home, and will not continue. Let parents make their homes attractive and comfortable, and their sons will not be wanting to go to the cities, or going there, will not want to remain. The old acres, with the old domicil, will draw more than all else besides, and will become a possession forever. This is what we want. We want our children to have a possession forever, or if necessarily absent, as some must be, the old home to go to, from the newly acquired possession, which in its turn will be a home. Without a home there is wandering, there is no real rest, no haven, and no heaven which a home is a near approach to. Home is a nourisher of the virtues. But a wandering life is a wild, heartless life, not favorable to virtue and pure feeling.

To feel a conviction of immortality we must live for it. Let any one firmly believe that the soul is permanent, and live from that belief, and soon existence will seem permanent too; the world becomes the veil of a brighter glory that lies behind it; the condemnation of unbelief is lifted off, since the mind, concious of its own rooted being, does not wait for immortality, "but is passed from death unto life."

A LITTLE boy, six years old, and a little girl, eight, were looking at the clouds one ceautiful summer evening, watching their fantastic shapes, when the boy exclaimed, "Oh, Minnie! I see a dog in the sky." "Well, Willie," replied the sister, "it must be a sky-terrier."

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Bilious, Remittent, and Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their vast tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Summer and Autumn, and remarkably so during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to DR. J. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, as they will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

Fortify the body against disease by purifying all its fluids with VINEGAR BITTERS. No epidemic can take hold of a system thus fore-armed.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia. One bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck, Goitre, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent Inflammations, Mercurial affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes, etc. In these, as in all other constitutional Diseases, WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS have shown their great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have no equal. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood.

Mechanical Diseases.—Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Type-setters, Gold-beaters and Miners, as they advance in life, are subject to paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against this, take a dose of WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS occasionally.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ringworms, Scald-head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. No system of medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelmintics will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that improvement is soon perceptible.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Druggists & Gen. Agts., San Francisco, California, & cor. of Washington and Charlton Sts., N.Y.
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.
6-1-3m.

$78 A WEEK TO AGENTS. Fastest selling articles out. Three valuable samples for ten cents. J. BRIDE, 767 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. 10-4t

BEELLFONTE REPUBLICAN

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Lodge Directory.

Bayard Post, No. 90, G. A. R., meets every Monday evening, at 7 o'clock, in Bush's Arcade.

Bellefonte Council, No. 270, O. U. A. M., meets every Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, in Bush's Arcade.

Bellefont Lodge, No. 190, K. of P., meets every Friday evening, at their hall, in Meek's Building, opposite the Bush House.

Centre Lodge, No. 153, I. O. O. F., meets every Thursday evening at the Odd Fellow's hall. Degree meetings first Saturday of each month.

Minerva (Rebekah Degree) Lodge, No. 53, meets on the Saturday night next to and immediately before the full of the moon of each month, in Odd Fellow's hall.

Bellefonte Encampment, No. 72, I. O. O. F., meets at the Odd Fellow's hall, on the second and fourth Mondays of every month.

Bellefonte Lodge, No. 268, A. Y. M., meets on Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, on or before each full moon, in Masonic Lodge, Bush's Arcade.

Bellefonte Chapter, 243, R. A. M. meets on Thursday night preceding the second Friday of each month, in Masonic Lodge.

Constans Commandery, No. 3, K. T., meets the second Friday evening of each month, in Masonic Lodge.

Bellefonte and County.

——Our streets need a thorough cleaning.

——Our borough limits should be extended.

——Our new band is on a fair way to excel all its predecessors.

——Lewis Haag, of Pleasant Gap, has built a distillery—a sty for other haags.

——Jennie Carroll's theatrical entertainments on Friday and Saturday evenings, are said to have been very well attended.

——Our borough schools will close May 1st, at which time, we believe, they will give a public entertainment in the Court House,

——Subscribers to the REPUBLICAN, changing their postoffice address, will give us notice so that their paper may be mailed accordingly.

——Our much respected fellow-townsman, Mr. Daniel Garman, proprietor of Garman's hotel, returned last week from and extended tour through West Virginia.

——Henry Smith, who runs a sawmill in the Seven Mountains, had his hand almost amputated recently, by getting it in contact with some saw-teeth while they were in motion.

——A traveling egg peddler called on us, Saturday, and would have been pleased to sell us a "New Patent Egg Detector," but we didn't need one—we have a dog that answers all purposes.

——The *Watchman* warns its readers as to the careful management of mares with foal, and adds that both a dam and colt lately died because the owner had been feeding on buckwheat chop. This should be a warning to all stock-raisers.

——It is said that a committee interested in the success of the Grand Encampment in May next, waited upon the town Council and asked that the streets be cleaned up and the sidewalks repaired. The councilmen generously consented to their duty.

——In all the ranks of the woman's temperance crusade in the United States at the present time, it is said that no lady can be found who parts her hair at the side, like a boy, or who wears salivated capillary interrogation points plastered around her forehead.

——Our correspondent, "Tax-payer of Liberty," authorizes us to say that he made a mistake in his communication which appeared week before last. The $3000 borrowed at 9 per cent. by the Commissioners, "at the last court," should have read "prior to the November court." He also requests the *Watchman* to make this correction.

——Misses Bella and Jodie Weaver, daughters of our fellow-townsman, Geo. B. Weaver, Esq., arrived at home last week after having finished, each, a five months' term of school teaching in an adjoining county. These young ladies are capable and faithful teachers, and were beloved and respected by all in their respective fields of labor.

——Our interest in the poor-house question has set many of our citizens to considering what steps should be taken to procure a suitable house and farm for the purpose. The farm of Mr. George Durst, on Nittany Mountain, has been suggested. Let the proper authorities move in this matter and thousands of dollars will be saved to the county every year.

——The second grade of the Milesburg public schools will hold a closing examination this week, beginning today and ending on Friday next. This school has been under the charge of Miss Rosa Wood, one of the brightest and most charming little mistresses in Bald Eagle Valley, and we have no doubt that all will be satisfied and pleased with the examination. Patrons and friends of the school are cordially invited to attend.

——The report of school No. 4, Waddle's school house, Patton twp., is as follows: Whole number in attendance, 37; average number in attendance, 30; per cent. during month, 80. The following persons were present every day during month: Minnie E. Bush, Sallie M. Matts, Wesley H. Matts, Emery G. Matts, Wm. Balsore, Samuel Balsore and Harry W. James.

SADIE C. GARBRICK, Teacher.

THE TEMPERANCE CRUSADE.—Furguson of Main street, for many years has ranked among the staunch temperance men of the place. He goes for total abstinence altogether and has frequently expressed himself in this way to various temperance gatherings, and at meetings of the "official members." His wife, two sons and a daughter, (young lady grown) are all of like mind as he, and are honored and admired accordingly. Furguson's nephew, Richard, came on from the city last week to spend a few days with his uncle. On the evening of his arrival, at the teatable, the conversation ran on the woman's movement in the temperance reform. Furguson was heart and soul with the new departure, he believed the cause was now in the right hands, but thought there could be no uprising in Bellefonte, because the local option law was so strictly and religiously enforced that it was impossible for any one to obtain liquor except for medicinal purposes and then only on a physician's prescription which could hardly ever, except in extreme cases, be obtained. The family was all of like mind as Furguson and the nephew felt that he would have rather a dry visit of it. After tea Furguson and Richard took a stroll through the town, and the uncle gravely remarked that he was afraid his nephew would find it quite lonesome in this little town but that he knew of a very quiet place where they could drop in and get something. They accordingly watched their chance and, making devious and dangerous circuits through back yards, over ash piles and barrels, they found the place "only known to the few initiated ones" as Furguson said. The nephew was warned not to whisper it as it would damage his uncle's standing among the temperance people.

The next day Furguson's older son in showing his cousin around, remarked that it must appear very dull to him in this quiet little local-option town but that if he would come along, he knew of a private little place where they could get something, but that he must be careful to keep it quiet as he was at heart a temperance man himself and only took a little occasionally as a tonic. Shortly after, the younger cousin approached him in the same confidential and religious manner and Richard was inducted into another private little place "known only to the initiated," and the regular word of secrecy was enjoined.

Richard began to think it wasn't such a dry town after all, but his surprise at the conduct of his total-abstinence male relatives was entirely overshadowed in subsequent developements. One afternoon, after he had been chatting over family matters with his venerable aunt, she chanced to remark that he must have found it very dry and lonesome in Bellefonte and that she was not surprised at his desire to return so soon to the city. She further said that if he would not say a word to the family about it, she would bring him down a little old brandy that she had kept for some time locked up in her bureau. Accordingly she produced an old fashioned cut-glass decanter, and Richard was told where to find the key when he wanted more, but that he should be very careful not to let any one know a thing about it, because she was at heart, and always had been, in favor of total abstinence.

On the afternoon of his departure, his kind relatives accompanied him to the train and, after the good-byes had been said, his pretty cousin, Clara, placed a package in his hand with directions not to open it until his train had started. Richard seized the first opportunity to examine its contents; it was a neat pocket flask done up in cotton and filled with "Fall Creek" whiskey. A note written in Clara's dainty hand read—"Dear Coz.—I knew your visit must have been awfully dry and tiresome and I thought I would take the liberty of handing you this package to cheer you on your journey. Please never mention it to any one as you know how awfully punctilious our people are on the temperance question."

——Many people who consider themselves very well bred, distinguish themselves in public places solely by their bad manners. These people are conspicuous at lectures, concerts and even at church. Sometimes the finest strains of an exquisite piece of music are lost in the chatter of a single couple, or the loud talking of those who might otherwise be mistaken for a young lady or gentleman. Sometimes the pleasure of a dozen people, during the most interesting part of a performance, is dissipated by peanut-eaters or the going out of people who advertise their ignorance and bad breeding in that way. Their crowding and pushing out without regard to the rights, comfort or safety of others, stepping on dresses, crushing hats and toes, sometimes approaches barbarity. And this is one of the ills for which no cure has been found, and must be borne patiently by a suffering public.

WANTED.—Wheat, Corn, Rye, Oats, good Clean Clover seed and Potatoes for which the highest market price in Cash will be paid.

10-3t SHORTLIDGE & Co.

——Yesterday morning was St. Patrick's day.

——Arrangements are being made to build a new school house for the colored people.

——The *Hanover Spectator* is one of the best and newsiest country papers that come to this office.

——The Central Pennsylvania Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church meets at Altoona to-day.

——For chapped hands and lips also for chilblains our readers will find COSMOLINE to be the best remedy they have ever used. Every body who has tried it for these troublesome conditions speak in the highest praise of it.

——The *Clinton Republican* under it new management is maintaining the well earned reputation its old proprietor made for it in furnishing local news. Let us intimate however that selections from this paper be duly credited and we will be much obliged.

——Much agitation has been produced in official circles over the fact that Assistant Burgess N. Beck, has taken to keeping all kinds of daily and weekly papers, paper collars, and the finest variety of cigars in the town. He keeps a first class joint news stand and cigar store.

NEWSPAPORIAL.—*The Local News* is the name of a new paper of Huntingdon of which we have received the initial number. The well written salutatory of Mr. Hugh Lindsay, the editor, savors of an experienced pen and, although it is neutral in politics, yet we hope it may succeed.

——On Friday last we received through the Post-office, a handsome bunch of orange blossoms from a lady friend who is spending the winter in Jacksonville, Florida. They were somewhat the worse of the long trip but still they suggested the approach of spring and—let's see—orange blossoms are suggestions of something else.

——The Murdock Literary Society elected, Monday eve., Mar. 4, the following officers for the term: President, W. B. Rankin; Vice President, James Schofield; Secretary, N. Beck; Assistant Secretary, B. Hough; Treasurer, C. F. Cook; Librarian, Daniel Everhart; Trustees, C. T. Schroyer, R. M. McGhee; Editors, R. McClellan, Walter Nichols.

——Quite an excitement was produced next door to the new Post Office last week, by the arrival of J. Welch & Co. with their elegant new stock of goods. His old quarters look deserted but there is no doubting the fact that his new Book Store, next door to the First National Bank, is the largest and best the town has ever seen. Examine his stock and satisfy yourself.

——The Pleasant View debating Society convened March 4th, at No. 11 school house, Harris twp., and the folquestion was ably discussed: "Should the County Superintendency be abolished or should it not?" Unanimously decided that it should. By a vote of the society the Secretary was requested to make a report through the columns of your paper. As the above question has been agitating the people to some extent, you will see by the above report that it has been finally decided—in our school district.

J. M. THOMPSON, Sec'y.

——Foote, the *Bertchter* man advertises himself as an auctioneer. If he don't have more to say on the block than he has in his papers he will be the quietest auctioneer in the state.—*Tuten Republican.*

We can't be expected to give as much original matter in our paper as the *Republican* does, from the fact that our paper has but one editor, while the *Republican* has two blue-bellied Yankees, half a dozen Bellefonte lawyers, a coal dealer, a professor, the Pittsburg *Commercial*, Altoona *Sun*, and all the Republican Justices in the county, besides a few ex-Justices for editors.—*Berichter.*

NO, Foote, you can't, that's true. The reason we have the best paper in the county is because we have so many assistants, any one of whom would feel it a disgrace to associate his name with yours as a member of the profession.

——Brethren should dwell together in unity. We were told the other day that the official brethren of certain religious denominations were so belligerent toward each other that their pastor was afraid to bring them together for official purposes, lest they might get to punching and pummeling each other in his presence. For several months they were badly disorganized through considerations of the above character. It is pretty safe to conclude that the religion that radiates from that official brotherhood will never set the world on fire, nor be the means of causing very many people to turn from their sins in that immediate vicinity. We don't know too but some outside barbarians ought to be sent into that locality with instructions to thrash a little piety into the whole batch of them. We don't know whether the pastor, himself, did his duty or not, but with a membership as full of fight as his seem to be, the wonder is not that he is unable to accomplish any good among them but that he don't shake the dust from his feet and leave them to fight it out. When christian people quarrel the devil is said to dance a hornpipe.

ADVERTISING. — They understand something about the value of advertising in New York. We see it stated that one firm has just settled a bill of $78,000 for one year's advertising, and that the earnings from that advertisment were $650,000, divided among four persons, Judicious advertising always pays, as has been demonstrated so often that discussion is unnecessary. Merchants who have acquired the greatest fortunes have invariably been advertisers, and their business has declined only when they ceased to use the "art preservative of all arts" as an adjunct. But there is a style of advertising which is a perfect sham, but people seem to take it so naturally that it is no wonder they are so often cheated. We allude to the advertising dodges which are introduced two or three times a year into the country towns in the following manner: A canvasser suddenly makes his appearance, and proposes to get up a business guide or directory, promising to circulate a certain number of copies of business printed in pages on card paper. The parties are perfect strangers, but still business men are being led into paying more for the business card published in the plan alluded to, than they would to advertise a whole year in their local journals. The swindle consists in the fact that the number of cards promised is never circulated. The operators get proofs of the forms, which they show to advertisers, get their stamps and vamoose. Advertising in legitimate journals always pays.

——The concert at Jacksonville on the 28th ult. was a grand success Although the audience was small every thing passed off pleasantly. It was held in the Presbyterian church of that place under the management of Professor Miller and for the benefit of aforesaid church. After a few remarks by Rev. Condit the class joined in singing "Glory to God in the highest" which was followed by Billy Boy sung by Miss Gracie Wilson, a little girl of five years, and whose performance was loudly applauded. Then "Hang up the Baby's stocking" was sung by four of the class, and although an old song was very much appreciated. "When I went courting Sallie" was sung by Misses Helen and Lizzie McCalmont in a very creditable manner. Other members of the class sung equally as well as the ones mentioned. Miss Gertie Condit presided at the organ in her usual becoming and creditable manner.

For the REPUBLICAN.

HOUSERVILLE, March 14th, 1874.

In your article of last week's paper in regard to having a poor house in this county, you seem to be at a loss to know what amount of poor Tax there is paid yearly for the support of Centre County's paupers under the present system of keeping them. Our township, Harris, pays over thirteen hundred dollars and you say Bellefonte pays over four thousand dollars. Now there are twenty nine townships and boroughs in Centre County. In the absence of facts it is fair to presume that the county actually pays from twenty to twenty-five thousand dollars yearly for this purpose. Now we think it is time that the tax payers should consult their own interests by providing a home for the poor, which could be done at one third the expense of the present homeless system which bears no hope for the unfortunate poor, as far as this world is concerned, except in the chambers of the grave.

DUM VIVIMUS, VIVAMUS.—The colored school of this place has adopted the above as its motto, and in order to develop the force of its classic maxim, has advertised that teacher and pupils will give two entertainments in Reynold's hall on next Wednesday and Thursday evenings (25th and 26th of March). The school has been in training for these exercises for some time and we have no hesitation in pomising a good, rich entertainment. Mr. J. C. Hawkins, the instructor, has proved himself a competent and industrious teacher and his efforts to bring forward the colored school has been quite satisfactory. A small entrance fee will be charged to cover expenses. Give the colored school of Bellefonte a liberal support.

TO THE SICK.—Dr. A. C. Jackson, Electric and Indian Physician, can be consulted at Garman's Hotel, on Monday and Tuesday, March 23d and 24th. Dr. J. has for over 15 years made regular visits to our county, and we have yet to hear of any dissatisfaction—although his rooms are always crowded with persons from all parts of the county seeking aid. His medicines are strictly vegetable. If he cannot help you he will plainly tell you so. Go and see him. Recollect the day. Dr. J. will also be at the Eutaw House at Potters Mills, on Wednesday March 25. 10 2t.

——Brown's last week's paper is full of scolding. It scold at the Tutens, it scolds at Orvis, and it scolds at Sam'l Gramly whom it praised so highly until within a few weeks. Brown measures honest Samuel Gramly according to whom he decides to favor with patronage. Brown is a great annihilator—he has annihilated a half dozen papers in Bellefonte, in the last fifteen years—and they were all his own too.—*Reporter.*

——Representative Orvis was at home over Sunday.

——The latest and most beautiful style of Wall paper selling low for cash at John Brechbills on Spring street.

——Some of the Pennsvalley horses have the epizooty. A horse belonging to George Bright died from it last week.

——The young man who is writing up Centre County for the Altoona *Tribune* is young, very young and tender for such a task. He is hardly well enough acquainted with the ways of this rude world, to venture so far away from home.

——We never, in all our lives, saw a man so much fooled as was a stranger from Michigan, who came running into our office, on Saturday, to inquire if that procession was the "temperance movement." It was the brass band of Jennie Carroll's Theatrical troupe, followed by a lot of loafers.

——There is a greasy, loathsome individual in the office of the Altoona *Sun* who persistently writes contemptible flings at Bellefonte, her institutions and some of her citizens. We know him and could tell some interesting things about him that would close his filthy month, but decency forbids, and beside that his creditors in this place have already "Dun-him up."

——The largest, finest and best furniture in this city can be found at John Brechbills on Spring street. The most substantially made cane and stuffed parlor chairs, rockers from $2.25 up, beautiful chamber suits, and furniture of all kinds, in endless variety, can be found at this establishment, and are sold at the lowest possible figure.

——We are informed by a number of farmers from different parts of the county that the wheat looks very well. The fields are covered with a thick and luxuiant growth, which has sustained no injury this far from any cause. If the present month proves favorable there is every prospect that next harvest will give the panic an emphatic death blow.

——At a late meeting of the Logan Fire Co. No. 1 the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—H. D. Yerger; Vice President—Wm. Galbraith; Secretary—W. B. Rankin; Treasurer—Danl. McGinley; Chief Director—A. C. Corbin; First Assistant—George Wolf; Second Assistant—Frank Derr; Third Assistant—John Kelly; Fourth Assistant—John Sourbeck; Plugmen—James Hillibish and Redmond Hutchison.

W. B. R. Secretary.

——The Grangers seem to be making rapid strides in this county. Below we give the officers to three new lodges just started. There has been one started at Milesburg but we have not as yet been able to gain any information in regard to it.

Victor Grange, organized Tuesday, March 10th in Harris township. Master, George W. Campbell; Overseer, Geo H. Keller; Lecturer, R. Baker; Steward, Daniel T. Wieland; Assistant, Henry Swab; Treasurer, Christian Dale; Chaplain, R. H. Potter; Gate Keeper, Henry Dressler; Ceres, Mrs. N. M. Potter; Pomona, Sallie M. Keller; Flora, Mrs. E. M. Campbell; Assistant Steward, Miss L. H. Baker.

Spring Mills Grange, organized Tuesday evening, March 10th. Master, John Rishel; Overseer, J. Wells Evens; Lecturer, John Coldren; Steward, J. R. Lawyer; Assistant Steward, J. P. Grove; Chaplain, Michael Hettinger; Treasurer, Elias Fetterhoff; Secretary, William F. Rearich; Gate Keeper, Wellety Sweetwood; Ceres, Barbara Lawyer; Pomona, Phebe Krumrine; Flora, Rosa Rishel; Lady Assistant Steward, Flora Farion.

Washington G. in Furgason township, orgsa'zed March 9th. Master, John W. Krumrine; Overseer, Albert Hoy; Lecturer, Henry B. Hartswick; Steward, C. H. Struble; Assistant, Israel Carl; Treasurer, Daniel Dreivellis; Secretary, E. H. Young; Chaplain, O. E. Houstman; Gate Keeper, Peter Lauck; Ceres, Sallie S. Struble; Pomona, K. E. Krumrine; Flora, S. Adaline Meyer; Lady Assistant Steward, Susan R. Krumrine.

CHALLENGE.—Believing that it would be an occasion of interest, I wish to say that the Zion school (as a whole) will hold itself in readiness to meet, in contest, any ungraded school in Centre Co. in the branches taught in common schools (including Algebra, Physical Geography, Physiology, &c.)

If any school desires the trial in only a few of the branches, I suggest that they shall be Grammar, Physiology, and the rudiments of Vocal Music.

I. B. Rupert, Teacher.

Watchman and *Browns Republican* please copy.

——The anti-tobaconists have no idea how many ladies there are in this county who are passionately fond, and are almost constant users of the weed—we mean the Weed Sewing Machine. Mr. L. W. Miller, the agent, is introducing this machine into a great many families in the county, and it invariably gives the best satisfaction. We seriously caution all parties not to buy any other until they have given the Weed a trial.

PUBLIC SALES.—The following sales are reported at which will be sold a large variety of stock and farming impliments.

MARCH 24.—John Bodle, Hublersburg, five head of work horses, 5 milch cows, 6 head of young cattle, 10 head of sheep, 17 head of shoats and farming utensils and household furniture.

MARCH 21.—Samuel Glewine, on the Lewistown pike two miles from Bellefonte, three horses, one cow, one two-horse wagon, one spring wagon, one double sled, truck and buggy harness, bees, farming implements, &c.

MARCH 18.—In Half Moon at the residence of the late James H. Ebbs, deceased, 30 head cattle, 2 work horses, 30 head sheep, lot of hogs, reaper, wagons, sleds, and all the farming utensils usually found on a well stocked farm. James Love and S. T. Gray Administrators.

MARCH 27.—At the farm of James Love in Half Moon, four head work horses, 18 head cattle, wagons, sleds, plows, harrows, gears, cultivators and all the farming utensils usually found on a well stocked farm.

APRIL 1st.—Jacob Zimmerman, Jr., attorney in fact for heirs of Jac. Zimmerman. On the premises, in Hartly Twp., about two miles east of Bartletown, near the Turnpike, 96 acres of land, 60 acres cleared, balance in timber. The improvements are a large Bank Barn, Good Orchard, and all necessary out Buildings, spring near, and stream of running water through the farm. Sale commences at 10 A. M. Terms at sale

APRIL 9.—At Milesburg at Orphan's Court sale, town lot, situate on Water street, known as lot No. 11. Terms—One half cash, balance in one year.

MARCH 26.—Sale of all the personal property upon the farm late the property of H. N. M'Allister, near Bellefonte—a very large and unusual variety of agricultural implements, as well as horses and other stock.

——The farms in Centre County, of all sizes, number 1790; of these 2 are under 3 acres; 92 are 3 and under 10; 111 are 10 and under 20; 398 are 20 and under 50 acres; 579 are 50 and under 100; 707 are 100 and under 500; 1 is 500 and under 1000 acres.

Our county has 152,338 acres of improved land, and 89,129 acres of woodland unimproved; other unimproved land 1,233 acres. The present cash value of our farms is $13,565,198; our orchard products are valued at $47,422, produce of market gardens $775; forest products $40,683; value of home manufactures $1,550, and value of animals slaughtered or sold for slaughter, $354,206. Value of all live stock $1,332,555; number of horses 6,588, mules and asses 69; milch cows 6,484; working oxen 190; other cattle 9,299, sheep 18,017, swine 15,573.

Our productions of agriculture are, spring wheat, 110 bus els, winter wheat 475,035, rye 63,103, Indian corn 1,044,760, oats 389,628, barley 37,256, buckwheat 8,629, and wool 53,448 pounds. Pot atoes 117,403 bushels, wine 125 gallons, butter 521,090 pounds, milk sold 10,700 gallons, hay 27,725 tons. Cloverseed 9,849 bushels, grass seed 268, hops 16 pounds, flax 573, flaxseed 32 bushels. —*Reporter.*

We think the 69 mules and asses must mean bipeds.

A MELANCHOLY AFFAIR.—On Monday of last week a little daughter of Richard Miller, of Sandy Ridge fell from the loft of a stable receiving fatal injury, and when the news of her sudden death was conveyed to an elder sister, a married lady by the name of Tipple, she was so shocked and effected with grief that she swooned and expired in a short time.

Consumption,

the scourge of the human family, may in its early stages be promptly arrested and permanently cured.

RAVENSWOOD, W. Va., Oct. 28th, 1872.

DR. R. V. PIERCE:

SIR—For the last year I have been using your Golden Medical Discovery. I owe my life to it, having been afflicted for years. Did not use it but a short time before I was benefited; at that time I was very bad, not able to sit up much, was suffering greatly with my throat, was getting blind, had a dry cough, and much pain in my lungs. I have used twelve bottles of the discovery and am almost well.

KATE T. WARDNER.

A son of Mr. J. H. Meseck, of Chatham Four Corners, N. Y., has been cured of Consumption by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery,—so says Mr. C. B. Canfield, editor of the *Chatham Courier.*

S. R. Eglar, druggist, of West Union, Ohio, writes to state that Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has effected a wonderful cure of Consumption in his neighborhood.

Centaur Liniment

There is no pain which the Centaur Liniment will not relieve, no swelling they will not subdue, and no lameness which they will not cure. This is strong language, but it is true. They have produced more cures of rheumatism, neuralgia, lock-jaw, palsy, sprains, swellings, caked-breasts scalds, burns, salt-rheum, earache, &c., &c., upon the human frame, and of strains spavin, galls, &c., upon animals in one year than have all other pretended remedies since the world began. They are counter-irritant, all-healing pain reliever. Cripples throw away their crutches, the lame walk, poisonous bites are rendered harmless, and the wounded are healed without a scar. The recipe is published around each bottle. They sell as no articles ever before sold, and they sell because they do just what they pretends to do. Those who now suffer from rheumatism, pain or swelling, deserve to suffer if they will not use Centaur Liniment. More than 1000 certificates of remarkable cures, including frozen limbs, chronic rheumatism, gout, running tumors, &c., have been received. We will send a circular containing certificates, the recipe, &c., gratis, to any one requesting it. One bottle of the yellow wrapper Centaur Liniment is worth one hundred dollars for spavined or sweenied horses and mules, or for screw-worm in sheep. Stock-owners—these liniments are worth your attention. No family should be without them. "White wrapper for family use;" Yellow wrapper for animals. Sold by all Druggists. 50 cents per bottle; large bottles $1 00. J. B. ROSE & Co., 13 Broadway, New York.

CASTORIA is more than a substitute for Castor Oil. It is the only *safe* article in existence which is certain to assimilate the food, regulate the bowels, cure wind-colic and produce natural sleep. It contains neither minerals, morphine or alcohol, and is pleasant to take. Children need not cry and mothers may rest.

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